HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 194 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 17 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
20 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,60
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,436
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ...	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
3rd Aug.	ALIPORE ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan Cargo only.
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
17th Aug.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
17th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20	Aug.	3	Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4	Sept.	17	,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18	,,	1	Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	30	,,	12	,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc.,** cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram **Rs. 2-8,** 2 drams **Rs. 4** Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harkin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dhrafa, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 800 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. 4-0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 43 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN Certified DRAWING TEACHER for an up-country High School from 1st September, 1927. An Under-graduate with Persian as Second Language preferred. Apply with certificates to Box No. 2016 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29139

WANTED—PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS M. Sc. with teaching experience preferred. Commencing salary Rs. 200/ in the grade Rs. 200-60/3-400. Post temporary for three years. Likely to be permanent. Applicant must be ready to join by 10th Novr. Apply immediately. PRINCIPAL, Baroda College.
A 29143

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
O 29035

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st and 2nd floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay, Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C 394

TO LET at 51, Naigum Road, Dadar, a portion of ground floor of ALLBLESS BUNGALOW, now called MODY MAHAL, facing west, airy and open on three sides, consisting of 4 rooms, a cook room and separate verrandah. Rent Rs. 75/- per month. Please apply to MR. MODY on the premises.
C R396.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BE MILLIONAIRE—Make 36 lbs. Good Soap from Rupee. Formula on five annas stamps. Vaseline, Vinegar, Inks, Glasso, Hairdye formula each for annas five. CHATROOMAL PAMANDAS Shikarpur (Sind).
T R399.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A BRIDE for a Muslim Gazetted Officer of the Medical department, who is a widower. Photograph to be sent if possible. No custom will be allowed, only Shariat will be followed. All qualifications to be mentioned. Correspondence to be confidential. Apply to Box No 2017 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R397

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

FINANCIAL.

THOSE who can negotiate or wish to securely invest large Amounts against flawlessly selected mortgages of real properties and under excellent guarantees may apply stating the lowest rates of interest and the longest periods of investment before the 26th instant when the best offers will be accepted and terms and conditions personally settled. Unique chances for cautious and benevolent Financiers and Commercially expert finance Brokers. Box No. 2018 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R398

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY POST GRADUATE CLASSES IN VENEREAL DISEASES will start on 1st September, 1927. Intending candidates should apply as early as possible as only four students are admitted for each course and selection is made according to priority of registration and payment of fees. The Course lasts for three months. Fee Rs. 60/ (Sixty only). Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, L.C.V.D., 66, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay, 7.
29142

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced REGISTERED MEDICAL GRADUATES for the post of Honorary Aural Surgeon at the K. E. M. Hospital and Honorary Lecturer in Ear, Nose and Throat, at the Seth G. S. M. College. Applicants should apply on prescribed forms, to be obtained from the Dean's Office either on personal application or by post, not later than the 5th September, 1927.

The selected candidate must not hold any appointment in any other teaching institutions in Bombay. The duties of the post will involve a daily attendance of at least 3 hours at the Hospital. He will have to give practical instruction in the Aural Department to the Resident Officers and Students attending the Hospital and to deliver lectures in Surgery relating to Ear, Nose and Throat at the College.

He will be eligible for a carriage allowance of Rs. 150 a month from the date of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to the Dean, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay (12).

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
29117

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN AID OF

THE CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay and LADY WILSON.

A SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION will be held at the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE. Mayo Road, Bombay.

For School Children on Tuesday, August 16th, 4-30—7-30 p.m.
Admission:—Rs. 0-4-0.

Tickets to be had ONLY from Heads of Schools.

On Wednesday, August 17th, 3—7 p.m.
On Thursday, August 18th 5-30—8-30 p.m.
On Friday, August 19th, 5-30—8-30 p.m.
Admission:—Season ticket Rs. 2-0-0.
Admission:—Day ticket Re. 1-0-0.

Chairman,
Scientific Exhibition Committee.
29135

PRALHAD MILLS, LTD,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1927, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March 1927.
2. To elect a director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointments of the Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D Morarji and Ambalal Sarabhai Esq. as Directors of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th August, 1927, to MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1927.
29101

THE GOKAK MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day, an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1927, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1927, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 24th August, 1927.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1927, to FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 16th August, 1927. 29145

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1926.

TAHERBHAI ESMAILJI SAMIWALLA .. .. Plaintiff.

AMINABAI, daughter of Mulla Abdulhussein Kamruddin .. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1926, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.—Property at Huzuria Street on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1927, at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.—Property at Santa Cruz on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.—Property at Sat Rasta or Ripon Road on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1. HUZURIA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 79 sq. yds., or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the East Side of the Huzuria Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 1275, New No. 8439, Old Survey No. 2401, New Survey No. 3857 and Cadestral Survey No. 1198 of Byculla Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward No. 201 and Street Nos. 117-119 and bounded on the East by Sweepers' passage, on the West by Huzuria Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Sulleman Oomer and Mahomed Oomer and on the South by the property of Shaikh Ismail Bin Shaikh Mussa.

LOT NO. 2. PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses and well standing thereon situate, lying and being at second Hasanabad Lane, at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two sq., yds., or thereabouts but in the last sale deed, dated 10th September, 1898, appear to contain 5408 sq. yds., or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under entry No. 3256 and non-agricultural Survey No. 185 and bearing house No. 17, Hasanabad Lane of Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mr. Abdulally Ebrahimji Machiswalla and first Hasanabad Lane, on or towards the West by the second Hasanabad Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Ebrahimji Peerbhai Netarwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Krishandas Shivaji and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the owner.

NO. 3, PROPERTY AT SAT RASTA OR RIPON ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying being on the West side of a passage called Ghellabhai Dullabhdas Street in or at the Race Course in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 198-8/9 sq., yds., or thereabouts according to title deeds but 205 sq., yds., or thereabouts according to the City Survey Register and registered, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 13730, and New Survey No. 3554, and Cadastral Survey No. 1/1563 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3879 and Street No. 66, Ripon Road and bounded, on the East by the said Street, on the South by a piece or land lately leased by Gullam Hussein, on the West by land of Nagu Ashana Kamathee and others and on the North by land occupied by Abdul Kayum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29115

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that our client, Mr. RAJARAM BHASKAR PANVALKAR, is the Sole Proprietor of the business carried on in Bombay under the name, firm and style of Messrs. "HONESTY & CO." as Manufacturing Stationers, Gold Blockers and Printers and "Star Series," Graph Books, Embossed Cards, Diaries, Calendars, etc., at Girgaum. This firm has nothing to do with the business which used to be and is conducted by Shankar Rangrao Pande, and his brother Keshav Rangrao Pande at Amraoti as a Branch of "Honesty and Co." that is the Bombay firm.

The Public are further informed that our client intends shortly to open a branch of his firm "HONESTY & CO." at Amraoti and that in the said Branch, goods manufactured by the Bombay firm of "Honesty and Co." only will be sold. Our clients' old customers, who have complained about the quality of the goods wrongly sold at Amraoti as manufactured by "Honesty and Co." Amraoti Branch, are requested particularly to note this.

Bombay, dated this 15th day of August, 1927.

MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA.
Attorneys for Rajaram Bhaskar Panwalkar.
29137.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2780 of 1926.

THE DHARAMSY MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

TULJARAM CHUNILAL KHANDWALLA, of Santa Cruz Hindu Inhabitant, a Retired Medical Practitioner, residing at Doctor's Bunglow, Santa Cruz .. Defendant.

To,

TULJARAM CHUNILAL KHANDWALLA,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 3,135-1-5 and interest as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint costs and further interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1927, at 11-15 (S.T.) in the forenoon for hearing and final disposal of this suit as a Short Cause. In default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1927.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29141

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST CARPENTER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructons from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Hariram Ratansey, the heir and Legal Representative of the late Ratansey Naranji, deceased, the Mortgagee Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 1st Carpenter Street on SUNDAY, the 21st day of August, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Goswami Shri Ghanshyamlalji Maharaj, the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th December, 1925 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at 1st Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 143 square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1588-1689, New No. 8811, Old Survey No. 456 and New Survey Nos. 5209-5210 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3090 (Bhuleshwar Division) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6551 and Street Nos. 31-33.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KALBADEVI ROAD, VITHAL WADI AND WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3624 of 1925 (Narandas vs. Vallabhdas), Messrs. BENNETT & CO, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises on the following days:—

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH PROXIMO AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES:

(LOT NO. 1):—All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon lying at Kalbadevi Road forming part of an Oart called the Kolbhat Vadi containing by admeasurement about 1722 square yards under New Nos. 2432, New Survey No. 125 and Cadastral Survey No. 893, in the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on the West partly by the property hereinafter described and partly by the property of Morarji Velji, on the South partly by the property of Chhotalal Mulchand and partly by the property of Morarji Velji, on the North by the Kolbhat Lane which premises are assessed by Municipality under C Ward No. 1813 (1) and Street Nos. 112, 114, 116 and C Ward Nos. 1812, 1814, and 1915 and Street Nos. 106, 108, 110, 1, 2.

(LOT NO. 1A):—All that piece of land of the Pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenements and building standing thereon situate at Kolbhat Street, containing by admeasurement about 450 square yards bearing Collector's No. 2432, New Survey No. 125 and Cadastral Survey No. 893 in the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East and South by the property secondly hereinabove described in this Schedule, on the West by the property of Morarji Velji, on the North by Kolbhat Lane, which said premises forms part of the premises which are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1813(1), and Street Nos. 112, 114, 116 and C Ward Nos. 1812, 1814 and 1915 and Street Nos. 106, 103, 110, 1 and 2.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 22nd proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

(LOT NO. 2):—All that piece of land originally Pension and Tax tenure and now redeemed and situate at Ovalwadi Lane in Vithal Wady admeasuring about 782 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 510, 510, New No. 2493, Old Survey Nos. 83, 83 New Survey Nos. 1494 and and 1494 with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1754, 1755, 1756, and 1757 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 12, 14, 16, Cadastral Survey No. 1865 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the West by the property of Karsondas Mulji Jetha, on the East by Ovalwady, on the North by the property of Purshottam Lalji Tricumji and on the South by the property of Madhavji Mohunji.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 29th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

(LOT NO. 3).—All that piece of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road, containing by admeasurement about 1383-3 and 5 square yards and Collector's Old No. 51, New No. 16541, New Survey Nos. 1/7261, part and 3/7261, Cadastral Survey No. 118, Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3130, 3131(1) and Street Nos. 1-2 and 3, bounded on the East by Walkeshwar Road, on the West by a passage, on the North partly by the property of Khandoba Magoba, and partly by a passage and on the South by the property of Vassaondas Dharamchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.

UNCLAIMED GOODS and sweeping will be sold by public auction by undersigned on TUESDAY(the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Ry. under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX. of 1890 consisting of:

Bags of cottonseed; Bags of wheat; bags of husks; bags of hirda; bags of toor, bags of jawari, bags of bajree; bags of goundnut seeds; bags of sweeping grain, cases of tea, case of colour, empty petrol cans, bundle of steel hoops; case of glass ware, baskets empty bottles bundles of C. I. sheets, empty iron drumps, case of calenders; bundles of wooden planks; bundles of iron sheets; bags of cotton bundle of jagree, empty wooden boxes etc.

Terms—50 per cent deposit delivery against balance within ten days.

MEHTA & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Every Night! DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS SACRED PRODUCTION!! One and All!! During this Week!!!

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Trumpet-Call

"GUJERAT A PREY TO ANGRY VARUNDEV"

OR

"FLOOD HAVOC IN GUJERAT 1927"

Showing the Horrors of Disastrous Floods in Gujerat and Kathiawad and the pitiable condition of the Stranded, Starving and Clotheless Thousands.

TO BE SCREENED AT

RATES AS USUAL. DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

KRISHNA CINEMA

TIME: 3, 5, 9 and 11 p. m. Daily and Extra Shows at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT

Harold Lloyd

IN

"The Freshman"

(7 Reels)

The Greatest Comedy ever seen in Bombay.

TIME: Daily 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M. Matinee Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays 4 P.M.

Free list entirely suspended.

Last two Weeks! Last two Weeks!!

IN AID OF KATHIAWAR-GUJARAT RELIEF FUND

Under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR, Bar-at-Law, M. L. A.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

will stage on

Wednesday, 17th August 1927 at 9 P. M.

SWAYAMWAR

AT THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Rates, Rs. 25, 20, 15, 10, 7, 5, 3, 2 and 1.

Book your seats immediately.

On Saturday, 20th Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.

(Specially on account of GOKUL ASTHAMI)

DRAUPADI.

On Sunday, 21st Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.

EKACHA PYALA

AT THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

RATES AS USUAL.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CHARITY MATCH

IN AID OF

Gujerat Flood Relief Fund.

MOHAN BAGANS OF CALCUTTA.

V.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT,

Harwood League Champions.

Saturday—August, 20th—5-30 P. M.

RESERVED SEATS .. .. Rs. 5.
UNRESERVED SEATS .. .. Rs. 2.
SERVICE MEMBERS .. .. Re. 1.

BOOKING AT THE GATE, COOPERAGE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road Presents

TONIGHT and during THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S

Religious Picture

SHRI KRISHNA NARDI

The most powerful picture ever produced before

FEATURING

Miss ZILLOO, Miss PUTLI and other well-known stars.

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.

Extra Show Sat, Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-0 P. M.

COMING

Kohinoor Film Company's Production

SHAHUKAR OF SURAT.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

SARASVATI FILM CO.'S Picture

SATI SAROJ

A picture worth its praise.

DON'T FAIL.

ASOKA CLOSING SALE.

WON'T YOU OBLIGE US?

IF YOU WILL ONLY

PAY A VISIT TO OUR STORES

DURING

The Closing Sale Time Now in Progress

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED TO SEE

HOW FINELY WE HAVE CUT OUR PRICES

With a view to CLEAR OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK.

Furniture:

We are also clearing up our furniture, such as counters, Cash counters, Telephone Cabin, Glass Show Cases, Plate glasses for show-windows, Chairs, Tables, Stools, Show stands, Cupboards, Cupboards with filing arrangements, Partition Racks, Book stands, Ceiling and table fans, Sewing and Hole-making machines, Etc. Etc.

N. B.—Special Discount on Purchases for Relief Purposes.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES Ltd.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

Telephone No. 25677. : : : : : Princess Street, Bombay.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s

Brand New Mythological Film

"BHAKTA SUDAMA"

(in 6 Reels.)

This mythological film from the Life of God "Shree Krishna" and his affection on Poverty-stricken "Sudama" will be screened

SECOND WEEK

on account of Public Pressure!!

AT THE

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD Tram Terminus.

This film consists of most thrilling and heart-melting scenes!

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

"SHREE KRISHNA"

On the screen during the "Shravan" month with your families!!

Apply for booking to:

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,

BALAJI HOUSE,

Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 15th inst.

Wheat	7,555	Cwts.
Linseed	3,094	,,
Poppyseed	26	,,
Groundnuts	6,696	,,
Castorseed	2,340	,,
Rice	3,314	,,
Myrabollams	726	,,
Cottonseed	9,246	,,
Mowraseed	171	,,
Gram	514	,,
Joowar	6,879	,,
Barley	268	,,
Bajree	4,297	,,
Coal	1,141	Tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 15.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register).	£114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-3/4
National Bank	£ 49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 86-5/8
Conversion Loan	£ 76-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. nominal	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 71
Consols	£ 54-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 94

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 15.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-17/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 15.

T.T. Behlin on London	20.44-3/8
T.T. Amstredam on London	12.13
T.T. Brussels on London	unquoted
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	unquoted
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 15.

Copper English best Selected	£ 61-1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 70-1/2
Yellow Metal	£63-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 24-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 14
Tin, English Ingots	£290

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 15.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:

Aug/Sept per cwt. 14-10-1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15.
Jan/March per cwt. 15/3.

C and F Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/1-3/4.

C and F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/2-1/2.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-1/16.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 15.

Demand Bills .. 485.68

THE WEATHER

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.20; Fort 0.42; J. J. Hospital 0.09.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point: 52.39. Fort 65.59; J. J. Hospital 52.01.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 42.14; Fort 47.04; J. J. Hospital 44.98.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point: 55.27; Fort 80.59; J. J. Hospital 64.83.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 16th AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 16th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.50" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the area and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the southwest of the province and in excess locally in the north and southeast. Temperature was higher than usual in the southwest Punjab and lower generally in the province. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 109 degrees.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.35" of rain, Agra 0.26", Jhansi 0.16", Cawnpore 0.51", and Allahabad 0.18". Skies are in general heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was below normal in the northwest of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 1.04" of rain, Raipur 0.13", Ajmer 0.46", Kotah 1.28" and Mount Abu 0.58". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Kotah. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lower in parts of east Rajputana; the minimum was below normal in most parts of Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 1.65" of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.32", Surat 0.58", Deesa 0.32", Neemuch 2.90" and Indore 0.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature was generally below normal in Gujarat and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.85" of rain, Saugor 1.25" and Raipur 1.05". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Berar and in excess locally in the north of the area Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the western districts; the minimum was nearly normal throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.13", Marmagao 0.47" and Karwar 0.67". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the divison and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 84.0 degs. (normal) and a minimum value of 76.4 degs. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.24" of rain and Nizamabad 0.10". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect at Malegaon. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over east Rajputana yesterday morning, has disappeared after causing widespread and locally heavy rain over the region extending from Gujarat to the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan and southeast Madras, and local in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.13" at Mangalore, 1.30" at Madras, 0.38" at Trichinopoly and 0.40" at Negapatam.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Punjab.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16th August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.748 inches (.008 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 31 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.659 inches (.026 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.053.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees. (0.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees. (0.8 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 52.46 inches.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Ready prices have dropped by about annas or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about a Penny per cwt. in Java Sugar prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/14 per cwt F. B. H.
S. S. "Glenden" Sh. 14/7 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Sh. 14/7 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Aug/Sept Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Shipment August Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/7 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Tone:—Weak.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.—General buying. Natural Reaction. Weather Map improved. Range 25 points. Futures 48 to 54 points higher.

LOCAL:—Scarcity of Contracts. Scattered buying. Easy Liverpool Cables. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received th following cables:

New York October higher 19-15 (2-54 p m.) lowest 18.90 (10-05 a.m.)

Liverpool 9-10 a.m. Temperatures slightly above normal. Light to moderate rainfall Memphis district and Arkansas.

Liverpool 8-40 p.m. Continent and general buying. Apart from heavy rains in Little Rock, weather map improved.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool.

Advance owing to continued wet weather in the Eastern belt, spinners are more inclined to buy. Market has a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance:

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

"Texas crop now entering critical period in consequence of general deterioration is not in conditions to withstand any extreme weather."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th inst. as under:

"Market advanced on southern crop news being unfavourable."

Messrs. Drenan and Co., have received the following cable of 15th instant. (5-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.

"Awaiting confirmation of Bureau Trade holding aloof. Advance caused by active speculative demand. Crop reports seem less favourable, weather reports generally unfavourable. American cables bullish. Expect wide fluctuations for a while. Think favourably of the market in the long run."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:

"Weevil damage increasing some speculative buying, but trade waiting. Sentiment again bullish."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose.

"Our private reports confirm Government estimate: since publication deterioration considerable; decidedly favourable weather necessary to forestall short crop: consider short side dangerous: hesitate advise purchase."

AMERICANS.

Bombay Aug 16,

Yesterday the New York futures opened 25 points higher in sympathy better Liverpool cables. The advance was further helped by bullish July consumption figures. Weather on the whole shows improvements with temperatures normal to slightly higher except Memphis District (Texas) and in few stations of Arkansas. At the close prices registered an improvement of 48 to 54 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by half a cent to 19.40.

The New Orleans futures market closed 48 to 50 points higher. Spot cotton improved 48 points.

The Liverpool futures market opened 8 to 9 points lower against an expectation of 18 points lower. There was general buying in conjunction with better demand from the Continent, prices improving until the close when it registered a rise of 6 points. Spot cotton declined 2 points with ready sales of 5000 bales.

Yesterday's recovery is not more than a natural impovement helped by reports of heavy rains in some parts. However today's cables inform that the weather map has improved. The mills in U.S.A. consumed 569000 bales during the month of July against 663000 bales in the month of June. This is rather less bullish but reads in comparison with past years as under.

July consumption.

Year	Bales.
1927	569.000
1926	461.000
1925	484.000
1924	347.000
1923	462.000
1922	459.000

Some of the private reports issued locally believe that since the issuance of the Bureau report, weather in America had been unfavourable. We admit that in some sections there had been heavy rains but so far the situation is not serious at all as a look to past season's Bureau reports will show that without any exception, the condition of the crop has always deteriorated from abont 8 to 15 per cent. during the month of August and unless the outlook becomes serious we doubt it will cause any uneasiness to the trade.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

In sympathy with a rise of 48 points in the New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 394 and improved on scattered buying. Prices ruled firm owing to scarcity of contracts. Later on prices ruled quiet and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	379	381/8	379	379
Apl/May	394	400/8	394	397/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	368	372	368	370
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	341	342	340	340

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Liverpool opened 13 points higher but ruled quiet. The forward market opened at Rs. 399 for Broach Apl May delivery and ruled quiet on local operators selling. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	380	380	378	380
Apl/May	399	399	396/12	398/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	370	370	369	370
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	341	341	340	340

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Sampin closed steady this morning as under:—

	Yen.
August	231.40+1.50
November	238.40+1.70
February	241.30+1.50

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Bengal Dec Jan	339
Broach Apl May	398
Broach July/Aug	380
Oomra Dec/Jan	370

SPOT RATES.

Broach	391	387	381	376
S./D.	398	394	388	382
P./A.	395	388	381	375
K./V.	383	380	375	370
Dholera	379	376	371	366
Kalajin	384	380	375	370
Cutch	393	389	385	380
Surat	444	440	436	
Rajpipla	439	435	431	
Navsari	454	450	446	
Southern-Western	383	379	375	
Comptah	408	404	400	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

100	Currimbhoy Mill	Upland	335
100	Do.	Africa	392
100	Ra'li Bros.	Indore	355
100	Moorjee Jetha & Co.	Kalajin	360
100	Vardhman Bros.	Panchpal	350
100	Hirjee Laljee & Co.	Do	350
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Porbandar	371
100	Do.	Aligarh	345
300	K. Devchand & Co.	Bengal	345

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India, remittances during the week ending 13th August, 1927, 661,000; total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 13th August, 1927 6,471,000

Transfer from paper Currency Pfeserve in England to Home Treasury total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 13th August 1927 5,574,000.

Total: remittances during the week ending 13th August, 1927 661,000: total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 13th August, 1927 11,985,000.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 16.

In full-pressed Bales.	3 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	69	3,15,005	2,92,218
Central India	205	3,14,683	3,85,285
Barsi and Nagar	18	2,04,076	2,24,691
Hyderabad-Gaorani		69,637	74,383
Berar	207	5,75,402	4,78,632
Central Provinces	518	230,989	2,47,002
Total Comras	1017	17,10292	17,02,217
Dholera		2,12,705	2,85,060
N.W. Provinces ..	101	59058	1,3.937
Rajputana ..		61,760	1,15,245
Sind-Punjab ..		1,18,204	2,95,049
Broach ..	22	2,40,014	3,13,357
Coompta & Dharwar	750	1,40144	1,64891
Westerns-Northerns	35	73,365	112,508
Cocoanada ..		495	3 124
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	266	46,899	66,385
Persian	20	5,136	5,155
American		364,518	17257
Egyptian and African		88,677	84,7.5
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		846	3,700
Total	2211	31,22,143	32,99,610

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 11th August.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	531	3,97,277	5,38,550
Japan & China	600	15,29,349	18,20,503
Coast Ports		25,950	23,660
Up-country by Rail		1,67,562	1,09366
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1,187	13,976
Total	1131	21,21,325	25,06,055

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Following a drop of 3/16d. in London quotation, the local market ruled quiet but steady. It is anticipated that there will not be pressure of sales at this low level and owing to improved demand for ready, the market presents a steady tone closing prices were as under:—

Ready Rs. 57/1.

Shravan	56/13	57/1	56/13	57/1
Bhadarwa	56/14	57/2	56/14	57/2

Shanghai Exchange closed 2-5 3/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Ready	21	8	3
Shravan	21	7	6
Bhadarwa	21	8	0
Central Bank 10 tola Bar	21	11	0
Central Bank 5 tolas Bar	21	12	0
National Bank	21	10	6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet and dull.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 168.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2.
London Gold per oz Ready 84.11 1/2
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/2.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 24/3.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. America, India and China sold. Bears covering Look on this decline as temporary.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 5/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 17|32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Cail 2 1/2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In better demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle".)
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 14.

Wheat Asuj	4	11	3
Wheat Bhadon	4	9	0
Gram Asuj	4	0	9
Barley Asuj	3	4	9
Rapeseeds Bhadon	7	14	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	0	0

READY.

Wheat	4	6	0	to 4	13 0
Gram	3	12	0	to 4	1 0
Barley	3	3	0	to 3	4 0
Rapeseeds	7	12	0	to 8	4 0
Cottonseeds				3	14 0
Rapeseed Oil				20	4 0

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	1,100 mds.
Gram	600 mds.
Barley	200 mds.
Rapeseeds	20 mds.

Market Condition:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Castorseeds September delivery, opening Rs. 49/2. lowest Rs. 48/8; closing Rs. 48/10.

Castorseeds May delivery. opening Rs. 45/10; lowest Rs. 45/7; closing Rs. 45/8.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/7/6; closing Rs. 4/7/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 54; lowest Rs. 53/10; closing Rs. 53/11.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 16.

			Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine		M. G.		340
„ Fine	M.G,	335	Nov.+24/Dec.+16	
„	F. G.	M, G.		330
Sind-Punjab Fine	„	„		335
„	F. G.	„		330
Wardha-Hingt Fine		M. G.		370/72
Nagpur	„	370/72	Nov.+33/Dec+20	
Yeotmal	„			367/73
Arvi		367/70	Nov+25/Dec+15	
Amraoti				365/67
Khamgaon Akola		365-67	Nov+17/8De+9.10	
Mulkapur	„			360
Khandesh		360	Nov.+9Dec.—	
Muthia	Fine M.G,		357	Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„		370
Purna	Average	„		360
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„		355
Indore/Ujjain	„	„		360/65
Burwah Sanavad				360/65
Broach Fine M.G.,				380
„	F.G.,			370
Westerns Good	MG			360
„	HG.			
Cambodia Fine	M G			400
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G			370
Compta	F.G.M.G.			370
Dholera				..
Kadi/Viramgam				..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 15.

Oectober ..	19.14 plus .44
December ..	19.41 plus .49
January ..	19.47 plus .48
March ..	19.66 plus .54
May ..	19.83 plus .51
Middling Spot ..	19.40 plus .50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 15.

October ..	19.04 plus .48
January ..	19.40 plus .50
Middlinfi Spot ..	18.64 plus .48

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 15.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October ..	19.02
January	19.40
March	19.60

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	19.02
January	19.32
March	19.50

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	19.02
January	19.34
March	19.48

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

August ..	9.97 plus .06
September ..	10.04 plus .07
October ..	10.11 plus .06
November ..	10.14 plus .07
December ..	10.21 plus .06
January ..	10.28 plus .06
February ..	10.29 plus .07
March ..	10.32 plus .06
April ..	10.32 plus .06
May ..	10.37 plus .06
June ..	10.37 plus .06
July ..	10.37 plus .06
August ..	10.32 plus .05
Middling Spot ..	10.13 —.02

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpoo l	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

Scinde	Good	7.80
„	Fully Good	8.00
„	Fine	8.20
Bengal	Good	7.80
„	Fully Good	8.00
„	Fine	8.20
Oomra	Good	8.20
„	Fully Good	8.45
„	Fine	8.70
Broach	Good	8.50
„	Fully Good	8.80
„	Fine	9.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

August	..	18.35
September	..	18.45 —.01
October	..	18.57 —.01
November	..	18.74 plus .08
December	..	18.68 plus .05
January	..	18.65 plus .05
February	..	18.61 plus .04
March	..	18.58 plus .03
April	..	18.58 plus .03
May	..	18.57 plus .03
June	..	18.57 plus .03
July	..	18.57 plus .03
August	..	18.57 plus .03
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot		19.30 —.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 15.

Silver:—Market closed quiet.
Spot 25-1/8.
Forward 25-3 16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 15.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1/2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 15.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers 53|6.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers 54|6.
Wheat, Australian:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers 53|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Aug. shipment sellers 54|6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 15.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Aug|Sept. shipment value £8|12|6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £17|5|0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment value £18|5|0.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 15.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £17|15|0.
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers £17|17|6.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment value £18|5.0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 15.

Linseed, Oil naked London cwt:—
Sept.|Dec. delivery sellers 31|6.
Jan|April delivery sellers 31|10-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 15.

Para Rubber, Sept|Oct. value 1|4.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

UNSATISFACTORY GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

SHARES QUIET-SECURITIES WEAK.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet but developed into weakness owing to the Govt. proposals for protection to the textile industry being unsatisfactory.

This would mean virtually protection to yarn and to yarn only. More than 90 per cent of the Bombay Mills are generally equipped with looms for the consumption of their yarn. The protection proposed in the aforesaid resolution will not, we are afraid, serve the real object sought to be achieved. Only Bombay Dyeing, Fazal, Pearl, Century and Nagpur have got ready market for sale and purchase, whereas other scripts which are even allowed forward dealings have very rare transaction. As a result of giving this insufficient protection people are losing confidence and are almost afraid of investing their capital in cotton mill shares. Since the beginning of depression, it is the sixth year now, and the public have suffered good deal. If the present position of the industry as well as well as the circumstances relating to mill cloth are carefully analysed, it will be found that it is hardly likely that the market will experience a rise: generally it will be neglected, except, of course, a few mills.

The Stocks of local mill cloth are estimated at more than 100 thousand bales and the prices of cotton are to-day at Rs. 400 and have still a rising tendency. Mills may be benefitted by a small rise in cloth when the season commences in September.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

There was some sympathetic selling of Tata Iron Shares which ruled quiet. Tata Hydros were rather quiet. Cements ruled steady.

SECURITIES:—

The anticipated unloading by weak bulls began seriously to-day resulting depression alround in the values of the Securities. Bulls were under the belief that Banks will absorb the offerings, but seeing no support and buyers holding aloof, the market presented a weak tone.

Stringency in money market is already making itself felt owing to the issue of treasury bills of 2 crores and call money rate has hardened to 3 per cent.

A further issue of 2 crores of Treasury bills is expected this week and the jute crop has begun to move in Bengal. It is anticipated that heavy movement will rule very shortly, which is likey to result in an eary rise in Bank rate. There is therefore no hope of any sustained improvement and we strongly repeat our advice expressed since 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 79/. to sell rupee securities and invest in sterling ones. Chances favour further low levels and we prefer sales on bulges.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 78|8.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/12.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50.25) 10 p.c. 29-6
Eastern (£10-5 Pd) 8 p.c. 92-8
Imperial (500) p.c. 1425
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 347-8
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1,28
Central India Mining (10) 26-4
Indjan Cement (2g0) 190
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173-12
Katni Cement (40) (D) 625
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 7,54.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2) p.c. 142
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 104
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5.1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sitajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 820
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 147-8
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 50
Tata Hydro Elec. O (100) 30, 1092-8
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 560.
Tata Power. P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548|12
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17.12 210.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20. 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyening (250) 25, 928-12
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 546-4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485
Central (100) 20, 422-8
Crescent (100) 207-8
Coiaba Mills (100) 6. 141/4
Dawn (250) 80, 715
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil 17|8.
Fuzulbho yMills (200) 20, xo 971-4
Framji Petit (1.000) 650.
Globe (100) 30/8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 135
Indore Malwa (100) 382/8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 232-8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,285.
Laxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 103-12

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax-Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/10
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106 6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1941 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/11.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929.49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 1st Sept. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 10/5 1945/55 Rs. 107/9 4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/4
Tone of Market.—Easy.

Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 135
Meyer Sassoon (100) 91/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 312/8.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mill 230, 261-4.
Pearl Mills (250) 6, 580.
Phoenix (100) 10, 391-4.
Simplex (100) 178/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1 2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 25-8.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 518-12.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 82/8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 272-8
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Corporation 12-5) Rs. 106 656-4
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 237-8
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 208/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 247-8.
Bombay Uganda (100.80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9 5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-1[illegible] 25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 120
Kemp (500) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 1|25|12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16|2.
Tata 1st Preference 142.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 91-8
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50-10
Tata Iron Def. (30) 156|4.
Telephone Co. (50) 36
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TODAY.

Public Scientific Exhibition organised by the Royal Institute of Science, 3-30 p.m. H.E. the Governor attending.

Rovers Cup Football: 16th Brigade R.A. vs. Royal Artillery (Bombay) Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

Meeting to protest against attacks on Shri Shivaji, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. B. V. Jadhav presiding.

THURSDAY, August 18.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football: Wiltshires vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 19.

Rovers Cup Football: Lancashire Fusiliers vs Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of Aug. 4, ex. s.s. "Naldera" due at 6 a.m.

Meeting to devise means of relief for flood-stricken, etc., Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m., Miss M. A. Tata presiding.

SATURDAY, August 20.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. Mooltan at Aden.

Football match in aid of Gujrat Relief Fund, Cooperage, 5 45 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. R. M. Joshi, will deliver a lecture on "Adult Education."

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) tomorrow (Thursday), Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, one of the Secretaries of the Shikshavichar Mandal, Poona, will speak on "The Teacher, his responsibility and his remuneration." Those interested in the subject are invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at Noon the same day.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang will be celebrated on Saturday (20th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Saraswat Samuha, Kandewadi, Girgaum, when the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside and distribute the prizes.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—Small-pox attack nil, death nil: Cholera attack 1, death 1; Plague attacks 4, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil., death 1; Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 88; Total mortality this day last year was 102.

DR. (MISS) KRAUSE ON MACROCOSM.

An annual gathering to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the death of late K. R. Cama will be held at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, 172, Arthur Road, Fort), to-day (Wednesday) 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. (Miss) Charlotte Krause, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Leipzig University (Germany), will give a discourse on "Indonesian views on Macrocosm and Microcosm according to Prof. Johannes Hertel's Recent Researches." Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University will preside.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Ceylon's new Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley and Lady Stanley are expected to arrive by the s.s. "Naldera" on Saturday August 20.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, proceeds to Surat on tour on the 19th August, returning on the 28th. The Minister will visit in the course of his tour Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Kaira, Dakor, Godhra, Baroda, Dabhoi, Amod and Jambusar.

Mr. Harcourt Butler left for Maymyo on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wison gave a dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain C. B. Lyon, A.D.C. on Camp, left Kirkee for Bombay on

[illegible] know message says: "The death occurred of Kazi Khaliluddin Ahmed, Collector of Bujawar. He was aged 57 and was a capable and popular officer."—A. P.

[illegible] hearing of the application of Col. [illegible] in the Allahabad High Court for transfer of the defamation case [illegible] fixed for 24th instant.—A. P.

[illegible] has been finally decided to fix 19th [illegible] for the opening by the Governor [illegible] of the proceedings of the annual [illegible] meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta.—A. P.

BOXING.

A CHARITY TOURNAMENT

PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT AND THRILLS

The official opening of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall as the headquarters of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation took the form of a tournament held last night in aid of charity. The response was substantial and the large crowd that attended was amply rewarded by the best tournament held in Bombay for years. It was one full of excitement and thrills and hard knocks were given and taken in the best of spirit, and where science was lacking, enthusiasm and an honest endeavour to fulfill their obligations on the part of the boxers, atoned for it in full. The boxing was clean throughout and the referee's voice was seldom heard.

To further the interest the boxers were chosen to represent Bombay and Poona and points awarded to decide the team championship between the two. Bombay won rather easily by 13 points to 5.

The programme opened with an interesting little scrap between two midgets, Master Poojaji and Master Patel, the former winning. Pochkanwalla's persistent and aggressive gained for him the decision in his contest with Dowling. Pte Gordon began very strongly and for two rounds had Driver Birkett on the defensive, but the latter lasted well, and using his left to advantage, gained a narrow verdict. Despite a big handicap in reach Pte. Barnett carried the fighting to his opponent and Gunner Barnes had to take the count in the second round.

The fight between Pte. Cayliss and Pte. Spencer was quite the best of the evening. Both men displayed speed and experience, their bout being full of good boxing and delightful to watch.

Gunner Betts and Gunner Kane did not know much about the game and their meeting developed into a grand slam with plenty of swinging at the empty air, but the crowd enjoyed it immensely.

Milton Kubes and Sergt. Palmer gave a three rounds exhibition which was much appreciated.

Master Romer and Master Durham displayed a very good idea of the game, especially the straight left. The verdict of a draw was a true indication of the nature of the bout. Gunner Yates began well in his contest with Pte Smith and the first round saw some good hard-hitting. An injury to his hand in the second round, however, compelled him to give in.

Pat O'Halloran disposed of Gunner Gibbs in business like fashion by knocking him out in the second round There was far too much swinging in the fight between Gunner Howe and Pte Hanson, the latter winning by a narrow margin And then Martin had to give away a lot of weight to Gunner Campbell and in the first three rounds the latter had the better of the exchange.

In the last round, however, Ralph made an extraordinary recovery, and punching hard with both hands, almost succeeded in knocking out his adversary. Lt.-Cpl Foster gained the verdict over Pte. McCarthea in the third round, the referee intervening.

Sir Reginald Spence, in asking His Excellency to present the prizes, laid special stress on the excellent work that the Committee had done to make the tournament a success. He especially thanked Lt. Goldrich and Mr. Chard who had been mainly responsibe for the arrangements. Before distributing the trophies His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson emphasized the valuable services of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation, and stated that a lare part of its progress is due to the indefatiguable energy of its honorary Secretary Lt. Goldrich. The prizes were awarded and cheers for His Excellency terminated the proceedings.

THE RESULTS.

Master Poojaji beat Master Patel.

Master Romer drew with Master Durham.

Pts. Poolkanawalla beat Pte. Dowling.

Driver Birkett, (P) beat Pte. Gordon (B).

Pte. Barnett, (B) k. o. Gunner Barnes (P).

Pte. Cayliss, (B) beat Pte. Spencer (P).

Gunner Betts, (B) drew with Gunner Kane (P).

Pte. Smith, (B) beat Gunner Yates (P).

Mr. P. O'Halloram, (B) k. o. Gunner Bibbs (P).

Pte. Hanson, (P) beat Gunner Howe (B).

Mr. R. Martin, (B) beat Gunner Campbell (P).

Lce-Gl. Foster, (B) beat Pte. McCarthea (P).

OFFICIALS.

Referee Mr. England.

Judges. Dr. Hansen and E. E. Cockram Esq.

Timekeepers. G. L. Chard Esq. and E. E. Rose Esq.

Medical Officer. Dr. W. G. Forde M. B. M. C:—R. S. M. C. Prattey, R. A.

ALLEGED THREATENING LETTER

(From A Correspondent.)

PUSHKAR (Ajmer), Aug. 15.

Pandit Sohanlal, President, Hindusabha, Pushkar, has received a threatening letter headed "dead stop" from Mussalmans. The matter has been referred to police.

REINSTATEMENT OF MR. WADKE

"INSULT TO FINANCE COMMITTEE"!

DISCUSSION IN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the Chief Officer intimated that all the clocks of the Improvement Trust were set at the Bombay Time.

Consideration was given to the resolution of the Improvements. Board expressing their opinion that Mr. B. P. Wadke, the late sub-engineer, should be re-instated.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved that the matter be sent to a Committee.

The Chief Officer said that if Mr. Wadke was to be re-instated it meant that some body else must go as there was no vacancy for him.

Mr. S. B. Billimori said this question was considered by the Finance and Establishment Committee several times and after a great deal of consideration they had come to the conclusion that Mr. Wadke should be retrenched.

Now, if the Board wanted Mr. Wadke to be re-instated, it meant an insult to the Committee, and it was advisable for them to resign in a body.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia thought that the resolution of the Board was an insult to the Committee.

Sir Reginald Spence said that Mr. Wadke was inefficient for the post he held.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said Mr. Wadke was a good draughtsman, but not an efficient engineer. He therefore moved an amendment to inform the Board with great respect that there was no post in which Mr. Wadke could be re-instated.

Dr. Viegas said that Mr. Wadke was prepared to work even as their architect. He submitted, he was efficient for his work.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said if the Board wanted to send the matter to a Committee they would have done it in the Board's meeting. To send the matter again to a committee was not to treat their colleagues on the Finance Committee, who had already decided the question, fairly.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolla moved another amendment to refer back the matter to the Finance and Establishment Committee which was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

ANOTHER MILL STRIKE.

DUE TO REDUCTION IN WAGES

The loud protests of the mill agents that there is no common plan of wage-cut seems to be after all an idle assurance. The spinners of the New City of Bombay Mills have downed tools due to the cut in their wages. No notice seems to have been given to the workers regarding the same. The spinners of the Manchester Mills who resumed work on Monday after the lock-out also complain of reduction of wages. It is understood that they will also come out and make common cause with the weavers, if the management persists in their present policy.

A meeting of mill-workers was held last night at Tulshiram's Pada, Chinchpokli, when about 5,000 workers were present. Mr. K. N. Joglekar presided. He repudiated incorrect news published in some papers that some weavers from Apollo and Manchester Mills had joined work. He declared that not a single weaver had joined, nor had intention of joining, until their demands were conceded. He also announced that he was representing their case to Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi who will plead their cause in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Alve, president of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal then appealed the workers to remain firm.

WEAVERS' STRIKE SITUATION

PAYMENT OF WORKERS

The strike of the 900 weavers of the Apollo and Manchester Mills still continues. Both the mills are are working with 400 and 800 weavers, respectively.

A notice was posted by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. on Monday informing the strikers that they would be paid off on Tuesday (yesterday).

B. I. S. N. CO.'S SUPERVISER DUPED

TWO MEN CONVICTED OF CHEATING

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in whch Ahmed Suleman and Mohanlal Nandu were charged with cheating Devidas Madhavrao in respect of Rs. 60.

The evidence showed that the complainant who is a supervisor in the B. I. S. N. Co. was going along Ballard Road on the 6th instant at about 9 p.m. when the first accused accosted him and asked him if he wanted "a beautiful girl." The complainant assented and gave him Rs. 11, Rs. 10 for the girl and Re. 1 for the gharry hire and then both went to a vacant building.

The first accused then left the complainant in company of the second accused and went to get the girl but did not return for about 15 minutes. The complainant getting impatient was about to leave the place when the first accused suddenly came and prevented him from doing so with the assistance of the second accused and threatened him for trespass.

The complainant, however, managed to slip away and reported the matter to a constable who arrested both the accused who had since absconded.

The accused pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate convicted them on evidence. The first accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 80 or three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was also sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

"BREMEN" RETURNS TO DESSAU

BAD WEATHER SEQUEL

ATTEMPT TO BE REPEATED

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Berlin.—The "Bremen" returned to Dessau and landed at 4-20 p.m. Bremen had flown over Ireland, and was heading for Cape Race when she met very heavy storms. Attempt to defy them would have meant certain death, and the Airmen, therefore, decided to return, and dashed home down the wind at top speed. The machine landed, undamaged, in excellent condition. The junkers state that the attempt will be repeated assoon as weather permits.

The airmen of the "Bremen" are recovering from the strain of 22 hours battle with elements. Captain Koehl explained how they flew in a terrible night of storm, impenetrable fog, thunder, lightning and rain. They lost an hour on the scheduled time. The wind was tossing the plane badly, and the machine was twice out of control, though the engines were working perfectly. They were hardly able to ascertain whether they were flying over land or water while the engines were devouring fuel at an alarming rate. The airmen decided to give up in view of similar weather ahead.—Reuter.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 17TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday you possess many virtues and few vices. One of the chief characteristics that makes you so popular in assemblies and beloved (in its restricted sense) of all who know you, is to put yourself in the place and position of the other party, and think what you would have done or omitted to have done, or felt in a particular matter. If a magistrate or a judge, you would think first of the feelings of the person in the dock, and pass lenient sentences, thinking that perhaps one day fates would place you in a similar position. If a doctor or a physician, you will promptly attend to the woes and wail of your patients, and give them the best treatment possible fearing that in the next birth, the tables might be cruelly turned, and you might become a patient and your patient the doctor who might treat you with his lancet a hundred times worse than you. You do not as a rule tread on the rights of or toes of others. The only exception to this is when you go to see, leaving aside all your important work, big games of football, cricket or bull fights, when there is a big wall of crowds. You believe that in treading on the toes of those who form the spectators' wall, specially of those who are taller than you, you are doing the right thing, as the human giraffes must give way to human ponies, and horses and even asses (as they are all of shorter size than the giraffe's). A strange and plausible argument indeed! Though you do not believe in the same argument being applied in your case, that is, allowing space to persons who are of a height shorter than yours. You then trot out the plea of "First come first served." A forcible example of selfishness of man, however good he otherwise may be. You in such cases do not believe in the good old saying that what is Worcester sauce for the goose must also be the sauce for the gander.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLO TEAM

LONDON, Aug. 15.

New York.—Col. Tomkinson has announced that Pert, Williams, Roark and Atkinson have been selected as the British polo team against America, their positions being in the order mentioned.

The British polo team is 33 in the goal combination, one less than the Americans. The average age of the Americans is 33, while that of the British is 34½.—Reuter's Special.

MURDER OF O'HIGGINS

SUSPECTS RELEASED

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Dublin.—Owen, Donelly, Thomas and Milligan charged on remand with conspiring with others to murder O'Higgins have been released.—Reuter's Special.

HIGH COURT

NO SYMPATHY WITH SPECULATORS

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S STRICTURES

Considerable liveliness was added to the proceedings of the Insolvency Court at the High Court by the remarks of Mr. Justice Davar who insisted in a number of cases that debtors who are strong enough to earn should pay their creditors. His Lordship refused or suspended the insolvent discharge in a number of cases, and in some, made it conditional upon the insolvent's submitting to a decree in favour of the Official Assignee.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia made an application on behalf of Alimahomed Gulamhussain, an insolvent asking for protection for 3 months. Counsel stated that the insolvent's application for discharge was refused on May 20, 1927, and he had been arrested at the instance of the creditors, the Indian Cotton Co., and had since been in jail.

Mr. R. J. Mody, on behalf of the creditors, submitted that the discharge was refused because the insolvent was found to have been guilty of misconduct in relation to his property and affairs. He, therefore, deserved no indulgence from the Court.

Mr. Kapadia urged on behalf of the insolvent that if he were continued in jail, his family would be in difficulties as regards their maintenance, and the Court in such cases always granted protection to the insolvent.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

His Lordship remarked that he was not bound by any such past practice. He had to look to the provisions of the law. There was an impression among the public that if a man once filed a petition in insolvency, he had, under Rule 136, eighteen months to play with, during which period he need not do anything, and at the end of that period he might present a fresh petition.

The sooner such an impression was dissipated, continued His Lordship, the better it would be. And so far as he was concerned, he would see that the public and profession no longer laboured under the delusion that a man might come back after 18 months with a fresh petition in insolvency and thus evade the creditors.

His Lordship refused the insolvent's application.

Mr. Jinnah next applied on behalf of Firoze D. Nalaseth, a creditor, that Frank Boyd, a European insolvent, should undertake to pay Rs. 500 per month to the Official Assignee for the benefit of his creditors. The insolvent was employed as a carding master in a mill and was earning Rs. 950 as salary, besides free quarters. Mr. Jinnah said that the insolvent had speculated heavily at the Stock Exchange and incurred losses.

NO SYMPATHY WITH INSOLVENTS.

"I have no sympathy" remarked His Lordship, "with such men who draw good salaries but, nevertheless, speculate at the Stock Exchange in the hope of getting something out of nothing."

His Lordship ordered the insolvent to pay Rs. 450 per month to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the creditors.

DEBTS FOR MARRIAGE.

In an other case, an old Maratha insolvent who owed his creditors Rs. 1,000, made his appearanre in the witness box.

Questioned by His Lordship as to what he did with the amount, the insolvent replied that he spent it in his daugter's marriage.

His Lordship:—You cannot get your daughters married at the expense of the creditors.

Insolvent:—I have to support a family of 9 members.

His Lordship:—I am very sorry for them.

His Lordship:—You are getting Rs 100 per month as pension. How much are you prepared to pay the Official Assignee a month?

Insolvent:—I cannot spare anything.

His Lordship suspended the discharge of the insolvent for one year, and directed the Official Assignee to take steps to attach his pension to pay the creditors.

A Hindu insolvent aged 27 then stepped into the witness box. He was saddled with the debts of his father who had speculated in the share bazar and incurred heavy losses.

Mr. Amin, Counsel for the insolvent said that his client was very poor.

His Lordship:—He looks healthy and can earn a living and pay up his creditors.

FOR FATHER'S SINS.

Counsel:—It is a misfortune that my client is born in a Hindu family and has to be saddled with his father's debts.

His Lordship:—But he was a partner in his father's speculation.

Counsel:—My client did not incur any debts. He is asked to share the sins of his father.

His Lordship:—If his father had left him a millionaire, he would have been jolly glad.

The insolvent explained that whatever property he had, had been sold to pay up his creditors. His wife and himself were being maintained by his uncle.

His Lordship suspended the discharge for 2 years, remarking that the insolvent was strong enough to earn a livelihood and pay his creditors.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Moscow.—Hitherto, 34 persons have been killed and 72 wounded as the result of the earthquake in Fergana District in Turkestan. Nearly 100 shocks were felt. Fivehundred houses in the town of Namangan have been destroyed. The Government Commission has left Samarkand for Namangan to arrange for the relief of the population.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

East Milton.—It now appears that McHardy as well as his family were at home at time of the explosion. All were severely cut and bruised. The police express the opinion that the explosion was due to bomb.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In the Dail Eireann Labourite Johnson moved a motion of non-confidence. Mr. Redmond announced that his party would unanimously support the motion, thus ensuring the defeat of the Government. Cosgrave said that he was prepared to support any coalition Government for the good of the country.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

August 16.

Previous Closing Rate	19.47
To-day's Opening Rate	19.72
Difference	+ .25
To-day's Closing Rate	20.03
Difference	+ .56

LIVERPOOL.

August 16.

Previous Closing Rate	10.28
To-day's Opening Rate	10.41
Difference	+ .13
To-day's Closing Rate	10.48
Difference	+ .20

Broach Expectation Rs. 407

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Aug. 16.

Silver Ready	25 2 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 3 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

ATTACKS ON SHRI SHIVAJI

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, Shri Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration Committee and the Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to protest against the scurrilous article against Shri Shivaji Maharaj which appeared in the "Pesha" of Delhi. Mr. B. V. Jadhav will preside. Among the speaker sare:—Prof. Jadunath Sarker, Dr. Balkrishna (Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur), Mr. G. S. Sardesai (a great Marathi Historian), Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Mr. M. R. Bodas, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. Sawarkar, Sardar Sharan Sing, Sardar Sujan Sing, Dr. Welkar, Mr. Gole, Mr. Surve, Pandit Dwijendranath Sharma, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Mr. Talpade, Mr. K. A. Padhye, Seth Shivdas Chapsey and others.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULT OF M. SC. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of M.Sc. held in June last:—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Madhav Balaji Bhagvat, Gajanan Waman Deodhar, Vinayak Narayan Patwardhan, Anant Krishna Thakur.

PASS.

Shripad Dattatraya Bhave, Navroji Aderji Buhariwalla, Sunderrao Ganpatrao Dighe, Vasudev Vamanshanker Dikshit, Ramchandra Vishnu Ghanekar, Nathaniel L. Hurry, Krishnaji Raghunath Karandikar, Vinayak Shambhu Khalap, Shridhar Hari Lele, Shankar Mangeshrao Mudbidri, K. Seshadriengar, Prajaram Prabhashanker Shukla, Harischandra Dattatraya Tendulkar, Saif Faiz B. Tyabji.

VENUE OF KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

JAM SAHIB URGES FIXING OF NEUTRAL PLACE.

VANKANER, Aug. 15.

Mr. Devchandbhai D. Parikh, who had sent a cable to His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, asking for permission to hold a special session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Jamnagar to protest against the Government of India's interference with the treaty of 1917 in regard to development of Indian ports has received the following reply from the Jam Sahib.

"Strongly advice Conference should be held at neutral place, Jamnagar being interested party; otherwise no objection."—Free Press.

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7

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1927.

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

The cloven hoof is once more in evidence. Government have offered a sop to the Cerberus of the mill-owners of Bombay, knowing full well that it can hardly satisfy the real needs of the industry; but that it would serve to prove their *bona fides* in making "concessions" to the universal demand of the country. They have gone through the farce of reconsidering their judgment as pronounced on the first Report of the Special Tariff Board, and have practically reaffirmed their decisions, with only two changes:—one to re-introduce the recommendation of their nominated President of the Board as regards a special duty on yarn, and the other a "concession" to the mill-owners' opinion in regard to the definition or description of the mill machinery and stores. But of change in the main principle, of real revision of judgment, there is no evidence. They are exactly where they were so far as the larger interests of the weaving industry are concerned. And their laboured farce only means that either their first decision was a fake, or that, since they could make this new decision in the way they have done, there is no utility in appointing these patent frauds which are called Boards of Inquiry. Government do not seem to have any real desire to inquire honestly into the conditions of any industry; or, in the alternative they are quite competent to obtain all the necessary evidence to come to a decision without the costly complication of a Board of Inquiry.

As for the specific recommendations, the duty of 18 pies per pound on the imported yarn, it was recommended in a manner of speaking by Mr. Noyce, who had suggested a differential duty of 4 per cent. on Japanese yarn in addition to the existing revenue duty of 5 per cent. on all imports of yarn. Government now propose to impose a specific duty of 1 anna and 6 pies per lb. on all imported yarn, unless the value of the yarn exceeds Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. in which case the 5 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty will be charged. Even this is to remain in effect for two years and a half, by which period it is calculated the unfair Japanese competition will be over. Though it is not specifically a duty against Japanese yarn, Government have realised that the Board's calculation was correct, and it now appears to them "that a specific duty of one and half anna per pound would neutralise the unfair competition of Japanese mills at the point the competition is most injurious to the Indian cotton spinning industry." Government have also discovered, by what process of mental cogitation it is impossible to say, that for protective purposes a specific duty is preferable to the 'ad valorem' tariff, forgetting, perhaps, their ancient and recurrent plea of the case for the consumers, who ought to feel the burden of a specific duty greater as and when the price of the dutiable commodity falls. But perhaps in this case Government regard all equally as black sheep, whether consumers or producers; and so the argument has no significance in their eyes. Nor also do they feel, apparently, the weight of that other consideration, while formulating their precious generalisations of policy, that all raw material of a manufacturing industry ought to be free from protective or revenue taxation; that yarn may not unreasonably be regarded to be the raw material of the cotton spinning industry; and that, though spinning itself is a large-scale industry in the country, the protection of it should not be made an excuse or an extenuation for the non-protection of the main industry. Government have salved their protectionist as well as free trade conscience by permitting a reduction of 7 1|2 per cent. on the artificial silk yarn, which is, they say, being increasingly used, particularly in the handloom industry, for which they have discovered a sudden solicitude, a solicitude for which people will have to be more suspicious than grateful. For the rest, Government are sure the price of the higher counts of yarn, that is, over 40's, will not be much affected by the proposed duty, and that on the very poorest quality, that is, under 30's will also be untouched, as foreign imports in them are inconsiderable. Only the medium counts, 30's 40's, will be affected; and that too so long as Japan has not abolished night work by women, which the Government consider the corner-stone of all the advantage which Japan enjoys in the Indian market. Finally, as this import is not more than 50 million lbs. the real burden will be insignificant. The advantage to the mill-industry has, it may be added, yet to be estimated, though it was the real problem for the Government.

Another mighty "concession", made by Government is the widening of the list of mill-machinery and stores. That will be welcomed by the mill-owners as far as it goes. To the incorrigible optimists, this will be additional reason to be thankful to the Government for their small mercies. Surely, we also realise, they might have done worse. They are, however, adamant on the main point of protection to the weaving industry. They see no valid case for either protection to that industry, or even its safeguarding. They believe that the existing 11 per cent. revenue duty is ample margin; and, by implication, the mill-owners were fools for all their pains to prove to the contrary. The industry must now live or die,—on its own strength; Government will not lift their little finger to save it from utter annihilation, even if that were the possibility! It was bad strategy of the mill-owners themselves which has procured them this categorical refusal; they thought it would be politic not to exasperate or alienate the Manchester interest, and now they must pay the price of their unholy alliance.

THE VALUE OF RESEARCH.

It is customary for the person delivering the Convocation address of the Bombay University to review the University's work in the past, to discuss current problems of special interest and to offer suggestions for future guidance. Till the last year the Convocation address was given either by the Chancellor or the vice-Chancellor of the University, but last year the University made a happy departure in inviting Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal, the vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, to give the address. This year too the University made an excellent choice in inviting Prof. Judunath Sarkar, the eminent historian and the vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Prof. Sarkar's address has the merit of being brief and eloquent. He has not concerned himself with all the numerous questions of University reform that are now engaging the attention of the educationists and legislators of Bombay. He confined himself mainly to the one topic on which he could speak with authority, with the authority of long experience. That topic was the importance of original research, a field in which he has been labouring for the last thirty years.

If knowledge is power, Prof. Sarkar said, it must follow that "the creators of new knowledge, the makers of original research must become the masters of those who are mere borrowers of knowledge." This is the gist of the whole address. It involves two things: first, the University should afford ample facilities for research work and, second, men who have achieved some distinction should, as far as possible, be engaged as professors. By implication it follows that the University itself should undertake the instruction of at least the senior undergraduates. On the importance of research Prof. Sarkar is most eloquent. We have been long enough, he says, a debtor nation intellectually, our best writers being "mere imitators and translators". We must now aspire to be a "creditor nation and not eternal intellectual beggars". If India can still produce a Bose or a Tagore, she can produce many more such, given the necessary facilities. To achieve this goal it is necessary, says Prof. Sarkar, that the University should function as a "brotherhood of seekers after truth working in concert." It is equally necessary, he adds, quoting the testimony of Lord Haldane, that eminent scholars who have themselves done some research work should be secured as professors so as to ensure the best quality of teaching to our ordinary students. It is only in the day to day contact with such men that students can develop an enthusiasm for true knowledge and understand the best methods of seeking it. It cannot be said that this suggestion to our University is altogether superfluous. The Bombay University has lagged far behind the Calcutta University in respect of research work. It is to be hoped that the eloquent appeal of an eminent educationist to the University, the Government and the public of Bombay to rear an "independent springhead of knowledge and art" will meet with ready response.

RELIEF WORK IN VILLAGES.

The reports from flooded areas so far available show that the havoc in the cities is small compared with that in the villages. The people in the villages have always been living on extremely precarious margins and the floods have completely ruined them. The absence of sensational accounts of mortality in the villages is responsible, to a great extent, for a general impression that the villages have escaped lightly while as a matter of fact the situation is exactly the reverse of this. From investigations carried out personally by our own correspondents it appears that more than fifty per cent. of the villagers have lost their houses with all the movable property inside. The crops have in most cases been totally destroyed or where they have not been destroyed the fields are overgrown with weeds. Cattle also have been lost. A moment's thought will show that this three-fold loss can mean nothing less than the total ruin of a community whose sole occupation is agriculture. And if the agriculturist is not promptly helped to resow his crops there will soon come a time when it will be too late for the year's crop, and the calamity that is facing us to-day will be nothing compared with the horrible desolation of a total famine.

Calamities have a habit of coming at a time when they can do most harm and to-day if we are slack in going to the rescue of the farmer, in ten day's time, relief even if it comes will be too late. So far as Baroda is concerned the local Prajamandal has set about the business in a manner that is praiseworthy. This Congress of the people of Baroda State has promptly formed itself into a Village Relief Committee and started work. Its volunteers have been carrying on an investigation into the extent of the distress in the villages and administering the necessary aid within its means. The numerous relief workers from outside also seek the help and guidance of the Prajamandal Committee. Thus a most effective organisation has sprung up which handles the relief operations without overlapping as in many other areas where charitable bodies from Bombay and other places give relief to people who have perhaps already received help from some other visiting parties while the most distressed areas in the interior are left untouched. The Prajamandal, we understand, has now made satisfactory arrangements in this connection and intends tackling the larger problem of agricultural relief, a work which, at the most conservative estimate, will require a huge sum of money and if this money is not promptly forthcoming, the agriculturists will be ruined and a whole section of Gujerat will suffer from total famine. We sincerely hope the public will come to the help of the Baroda Prajamandal in this most essential work of reconstruction, and contribute unstintingly to the fund raised by it.

PROTECTION FOR MILLS.

DUTY OF THE CONGRESS

(BY MATUBHAI H. KANTAVALA).

III.

I have already said that the greatest protection possible can be given to the Mills by an extensive and intensive Swadeshi movement. In the support of all indigenous industries the co-operation of every Indian is required and is necessary. It was our great misfortune that with the solitary exception of the late lamented grand old man of India, uptill very recently Congressmen as a body kept themselves far away from the pursuit of Economics; and that those who tried to understand economic questions approached them from a purely Western standpoint. It is only now that the Congress has commenced to take an intelligent interest in Indian economics. The Tariff Boards, the Taxation Committee, the Exchange Controversy, the Agricultural Commission; all these helped to create a love for the study of Economics in the Swarajist party; and we may now expect that the Congress will not merely rest satisfied with its spinners' association, an institution in itself calculated to produce the greatest good of the greatest number, but will take effective steps to promote the trade revival we all look for.

WANTED A BOARD OF SWADESHI SUPPLIES.

The Congress, I beg to suggest, must start immediately a Board of Swadeshi supplies. This Board must make out a list complete and authoritative of all Indian manufactures, stating therein the nature of the article, place of manufacture, probable cost and also the name and price of the foreign article, it can supplant. It must also make out a list of big consumers-individuals and institutions who can take up these articles. It may also have a Vigilance Board who may be employed to see that the individual distributers and large consumers do not import such foreign goods as can be made locally.

The various Millowners' Associations must have local committees, whose duty it will be to prevent Mills from importing such Mill stores and Chemicals, Machinery parts and Sizing ingredients, as can be had locally. I remember I took a pledge at the request of Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 along with some other Mill Agents, not to use foreign yarn for Dhoti and Saree Borders. I do not know how my friends have fared; but I have stuck to my pledge even at a sacrifice. Even so I want all Mills to take a pledge not to import from abroad such things as can be easily substituted by Indian products. I know some of my friends will raise the questions of quality, and efficiency and incidentally of shareholders' interest. To satisfy them, I am prepared to draw an efficiency bar. I sugest that up to 75 per cent efficiency, we must use Swadeshi goods. You may not go lower than that.

AMAZING IGNORANCE.

How necessary the Congress Swadeshi Board and vigilance committee as also the Millowners' Committees are will be easily seen from the fact that very few people even to-day have got any idea of what I may call the Swadeshi possibili-

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on July 2nd and August 9th.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Mischievous Tactics.

It is, indeed, deplorable that a political leader of the calibre and experience of Sir Abdur Rahim should associate himself with communal activity whose avowed object is to work against national solidarity. He presided at a meeting of prominent Mahomedans on Sunday at Calcutta when it was resolved to establish a new political institution called the Bengal Presidency Muslim League. Its object, specifically mentioned at the meeting, is "to protect the interests of Mahomedans in Bengal against the activities of the Congress." We fail to understand how true Muslim interests can ever be opposed by the Congress, the only non-communal and really national public institution in the country. Sir Abdur Rahim is at this very juncture in close touch with Congressmen in the Bengal Legislature for making a united move against the continuance of the present Ministers in office. Is it not possible for him to extend this spirit of co-operation and make a closer alliance with Congressmen instead of lending his influence and support to separatist and mischievous tactics?

A Question.

Probably some Hindu in Bengal will match the new league with yet one more to safeguard Hindu interests against the Congress. For some of the Hindus, too, find it in their heart to say, in the words of the "Mahratta," that at present "the Hindus cannot entrust their interests into the hands of even the Congress." If the communal leagues could by themselves really protect the communal interests, that would be some consolation. But communal grievances have recently increased in proportion to the communal leagues. And some of the disputes have reached such dimensions that they can be settled only by an influential non-communal organisation containing representatives of all communities and interests. Will Sir Abdur Rahim or the "Mahratta" point out a better institution for the purpose than the Congress? Or do they want to rely eternally on a foreign Government to settle communal disputes?

The Flood Havoc in Orissa.

Concerned with our troubles nearer home we have not been able to realise on this side of India the extent of the havoc caused in one of the poorest parts of the country, the huge territory of Orissa which is year after year visited by floods and has during the present monsoon suffered from their worst visitation. Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., after reaching Simla via the longest railway route possible from Cuttack to Simla, gives a graphic account in a Press interview of how he was stranded at Baitarni Road on the B. N. Railway and had to return to Bezwada and how Cuttack was without any mails for more than a week. All the big rivers in Orissa are in flood, and Orissa is a network of big rivers. The distress of the population, unable to establish communication with the outside world, can well be imagined. The railways have been breached, the roads are impassable, inland water transport has become an impossibility. It is the urgent duty of the Government of India to come to the immediate assistance of the Government of Bihar and Orissa so that adequate relief measures may be taken in hand by the latter. Their task is so stupendous that they cannot be expected to cope with the situation from their own provincial resources alone.

A Vital Question.

The floods in Orissa recall attention to the vital question of instituting an expert inquiry into the causes of these recurrent visitations. It is gratifying to learn that the Bihar and Orissa Government have decided, as they announce in a telegram to the Viceroy, to take steps with the assistance of the Government of India to set up a strong expert committee of enquiry. But, as Mr. B. Das rightly emphasises, it is no good localising such inquiries. What is urgently needed is an All-India Committee of inquiry which will co-ordinate the investigation into the causes of floods in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, U. P., Orissa and the Punjab, in short in every area where they occur. Mr. Das has been pressing for such an exhaustive inquiry since 1924 when he moved a resolution about it in the Assembly only to withdraw it after an assurance by Government that they would make departmental investigations. But enquiries by the local Government have been the only tangible result of this assurance. Mr. Das will do well to interpellate the Government of India on the subject during the ensuing session.

Misplaced Severity.

The sentence of one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a young Parsi contractor for having written an offensive letter to an English lady is being criticised by the public as far too severe. Considering that the offence was a first one and that the accused was prepared to apologise and to contribute to some charity as an earnest of his repentance for the folly he had committed, a heavy fine would have answered the needs of justice. To condemn a first offender in these circumstances to imprisonment was to visit him with a severity of punishment absolutely out of proportion to his offence. A remarkable point in the case was that when the police sent him a bogus letter supposed to have been written by the complainant he did not reply to it. Five days later, the prosecution evidence says, "another letter was caused to be written" to him "expressing surprise at not having received a reply." The accused was thus egged on to fall into the trap laid for him by the police. When they began to draw the accused into the net prepared for him they must have had no difficulties in tracing his antecedents. He had made no secret of his address. Would it not have been far better for the Commissioner of Police to summon him and give him a severe warning? Was this not done because of the racial aspect of the case?

Boycott the Committee.

The Corporation has done well to pass a resolution asking its representatives on the Bombay Excise Advisory Committee to consider the advisability of resigning the Committee. That is the only a self-respecting body like the Corp could take in the circumstances. did the Corporation ask Governm give it effective control over the l and number of liquor shops in th But the Government have heeded n result is that the consumption of in Bombay is frightfully high. T alone contributes every year one and twenty lakhs of rupees to th revenue, that is, nearly one-third total excise revenue of the whol dency. This is due to Government ganda of forcing liquor shops u lities and classes of men so maximum revenue with little reg other considerations. An importa sory Committee in these circumsta only share the responsibility for de people, without any power to rec from the vice. The Corporatio not, however, be content with the policy of boycotting the Commit should in every possible way ake public in carrying on an intensi bition propaganda.

AYURVEDA AND SURGEON GENERAL HOOTEN.

(By Drs. D. V. Sandu, and V. R. Dangi.)

We are surprised to read the remarks of Major Surgeon General Hooten of Bombay Presidency, about the Ayurvedic Sytem of medicine being disadvantageous for wide medical relief in India. It is clear to the Indian public as day-light, that before the Britishers came with their Allopathy patients were successfully cured by the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The first aid Ayurvedic medicine was so much known in every home that there was hardly a time to go to learned Vaidyas unless the case was serious.

Even now 80 per cent of the poor Indian population live in villages and how far the costly Allopathy be practised by the so called "Pracharkas" having poor knowledge is quite a different question.

MEDICINE NOT A SCIENCE.

The great point of attack against us by the Western medical men in India is that the Ayurveda is unscientific.

We give here what a British medical man says about the so called scientific modern Western medicine as commended by our Major Hooten. Mr. Raphael Roche gives the remarkable challenge as follows:—

"It is more than time that the public should face fairly the truth about the medical profession. Medicine as practised to-day is not a Science. For, by medicine I mean the scientific use of drugs to cure diseased conditions. This is the art of medicine, and the study of drugs with this object is the science of medicine. Doctors increasingly admit that drugs are very little used curatively.

"The orthodox medicine says that chronic diseases are incurable (Ayurveda has specialized in the cure of chronic ailments.) Acute diseases are spontaneously cured, they admit, unless they kill the patient (e.g. typhoid treatment). What is the cure for Influenza? Have they any treatment for Small-pox? Doctors can make healthy people unhealthy by vaccination, yet they have no means of making Small-pox patients healthy (Ayurveda treats successfully cases of Small-pox)".

"What", says Roche, "Is the reason for this?" Scientific study leads to results—why is medical study sterile? In pursuing their study modern medicine has lost sight of its proper end or has pursued it by wrong mens.

"Every medical student knows how much time is given to diagnosis and how little to therapeutics. People do not want to know what particular hyb word describes their complaint—th want to be cured. Diagnosis, they in defence, should preceed cure (Tuberculosis is readily diagnosed. Its ca is ascertained since the discovery T. B. by Koch but its cure is as far moved even now as before the days Koch about half a century ago).

"If you want to cure diseases by m cine, study drug action, the effect medicine on the human body (not on mals) on the bedside (not in the la tory). You must study the specific tion of drugs on the human body, no specific action of drugs on the caus factor; for, the same disease may be ed by different causative factors and same cause may produce different eff

(Continued on page 11)

The "Bombay Cooperative Q

With the current number of mbay Co-operative Quarterly" tnal enters upon the eleventh year of er. Its regular readers will readily edge that it has played, during tde, no mean part in popularising co-operative movement in the Pres It is prized even in other provi its well-informed articles dealing very aspect of Cooperation in Ind wide range of subjects may be gaug the contents of the current numbe include an article on "Long Ter for Agricultural Cooperators", n on 'An Experiment in Storage e of Agricultural Produce" and a the "Investment Facilities for S Investors" Every number contr reviews of the progress of coo in the various provinces by turn views of principal books on Coope published in India or foreign co Altogether, the quarterly is an asable part of the equipment of an knowing Cooperator or Cooperativ

MEAGRE, INADEQUATE AND DISAPPOINTING.

MILLOWNERS CONDEMN "PROTECTIVE" PROPOSALS.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY LEFT IN THE LURCH

AGITATION WILL CONTINUE

The recent communique announcing the Government of India's modified decision on the question of the protection for the cotton industry has, indeed, created a stir in the industrial circles of this City. The revised decision of the Government have, in no way allayed the feelings of discontent and the clamour of public agitation. The prominent industrialists of this city have joined in a chorus of disapproval of the new remedies that are sought to be applied by the Government with a view to revive the Textile Industry. Interviewed by our representative the Hon. Mr. Ratansey Dharamsey, observed that the revised decisions of the Government of India would not bring any relief either to mill-owners or the general public. The Government's response was very meagre and inadequate. The agitation, he added, would go on uninterrupted inspite of the Government's new move. The communique had not given even a partial satisfaction to the mill owners who expected from the Government a policy of substantial protection for the textile and other industries.

In the opinion of Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay, the recognition by the Government of the necessity of revising their previous decisions on the subject completely vindicated the position taken up by the representatives of the industry. Only a small section of the industry, he said, might derive a little benefit by the imposition of a higher rate of duty on yarn but the position of an overwhelming proportion of mills would still remain very difficult.

Mr. N. B. Saklatvala was still more emphatic in his utter disapproval of the revised decisions of the Government. What Government had conceded, he remarked, was only a sop to still the clamour of public agitation. The small morsels here and there in the shape of reduction in duty on artificial silk and certain items of stores and machinery would never solve the crucial problem of the textile industry.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna congratulated Government on the courage they had displayed in revising their original decision. He was, however, of opinion that the new decision would not bring any substatial relief to the textile industry in general. It was necessary, he added, that persistent efforts should yet be made to get Government to realize that weaving mills should be protected as much as spinning mills and that could be secured by an enhancement in the duty on imported cloth.

I do not wish to commit my colleagues by any definite expression of views on the latest Government decisions. I would like to say, however, that the recognition by the Government of the necessity of revising in some measure their previous decisions on the subject completely vindicates the position taken up by the representatives of the industry. Few people imagined that the Government of India would ever alter decisions taken by them after due deliberation and the action of His Excellency the Viceroy and his Council in retracing their steps, may be regarded as evincing at any rate a desire to recognise the gravity of the situation and the necessity of giving some measure of relief to the industry.

GOVERNMENT'S UNTENABLE POSITION,

MR. MODY DISAPPOINTED

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, said:—

"I would like it to be very clearly understood, however, that the revised decisions of the Government of India fall very short of the needs of the case. It is regrettable that Government should still persist in the absolutely untenable position they have taken up, that the existing revenue duty of 11 per cent. on cloth sufficiently protects the industry against the unfair competition of countries with depreciated currencies and unfair Labour conditions, and which are helped by their Governments in a variety of ways. When one takes into consideration, in addition, the detrimental effects of the appreciation of the gold value of the rupee, one can understand the severity and the unfair character of the competition which the Indian industry has to face in the home and foreign markets. The Government decision utterly ignores all this, and perpetrates, besides, the economic fallacy that an 11 per cent. revenue duty has a protective effect of 11 per cent. The result is that, while a small section of the industry may derive a little benefit by the imposition of a higher rate of duty on yarn, the position of an overwhelming proportion of mills still remains very difficult, and the industry is as far as ever from "the normal conditions of business," which, according to the Tariff Board, the industry has a right to ask the State to enable it to revert to."

ONLY A SOP.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S CONDEMNATION

Mr. N. B. Saklatvala observed:—

"The recent Government communique on the Textile Tariff Board Report can only be viewed in the light of a sop to still the clamour of public agitation. The revision is a one and half anna per lb. specific duty on yarns upto a certain price and small morsels here and there in the shape of reduction in duty on artificial silk and certain items of stores and machinery.

In spite of weighty and conclusive arguments advanced by the mill-owners regarding unfair competition, which have been acknowledged by the Tariff Board of their own creation, Government have unceremoniously brushed everything aside by merely saying that they cannot agree to the proposal for a higher duty on piece-goods.

Since the time the Deputation had met the Viceroy, we were living in high hopes. We had a very patient and sympathetic hearing and we were confident in the case we had placed before His Excellency and hoping for the best. Although, as I say, a few morsels have been thrown here and there, the most important item on which the salvation of the industry hangs, viz., an additional duty on piece goods, has gone by the Board and the industry must muddle along as best it can without the helping hand from our Government from whom we have a right to expect the support which in other countries is so readily given. I wonder after the fate of the Ratio Bill if we should build any hopes in the Legislature redressing our grievance."

NOT MUCH BENEFIT.

A PROMINENT MILLOWNER'S VIEW

A prominent mill-owner gave a lightning interview to a representative of the "Chronicle" with regard to the modification of the Textile Tariff Board's recommendations announced yesterday.

Referring to the specific duty of 1 1|2 annas per pound on all imported yarn, the Mill-owner said:—"It is nothing like the benefit we aimed at. We are not producing much high count yarn. If we were there would be some advantage in the 1 1|2 annas per pound specific duty just announced. As it is however, we can only regard this as an encouragement to spin finer yarn."

NO BENEFIT TO WEAVING MILLS.

SIR MANMOHANDAS' HOPE

The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji interviewed, welcomed the grant of protection to yarn, and though it would encourage the production of yarn up to 16 counts and considerably reduce the import of yarn. He did not think the reduction of duty on artificial silk was a matter of much importance as a very small quantity was used in his country. It might, however, help the handloom industry to some extent. A large quantity of handloom woven cloth is made from finer yarn, and in his opinion, the price of such cloth will go up. As there is no competition in this class of goods with the Indian mills, Sir Man-

(Continued on page 9.)

GENL. CHIANG'S RESIGNATION.

WILL IT SOLIDIFY KUOMINTANG?

NORTHERNERS COUNTER-ATTACKED.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Shanghai.—Chiang Kai-shek's resignation has temporarily thrown into chaos the situation in the Yangtze Valley although there are indications that his resignation will restore solidarity in the Kuomintang and re-unite the Hankow and Nanking Governments. Nanking mixtary forces are successfully counter-attacking the Northerners and heavy reinforcements are expected from Wuhu, Kiukiang and Hankow.—Reuter.

WHY CHIANG WAS JETTISONED.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The civilian element at Nanking at present has been ousted by military forces under three Kwangsi generals who have wired to General Tang Shen-chi, Commander-in-Chief of Wuhan requesting him to send instructions. It would, therefore, appear that they have jettisoned Chiang Kai-shek as "quid pro quo" for Hankow's suppressing Borodin Communists.—Reuter.

COUNCIL PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE

POSTPONED TO DECEMBER

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

The Associated Press understands that the Conference of the Presidents of the Provincial Legislative Councils which had been originally fixed to meet in September in Simla under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, has been postponed to some date in December. It will now meet in Delhi.—A. P.

LATE SIR GANGARAM'S WILL.

HUGE SUM FOR CHARITY

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

The will of the late Sir Ganga Ram was opened yesterday in Ganganivas, Lahore, by Justice Bakhshi Tekchand in the absence of Sir Shadilal. Three sons of the late philanthropist and four members of the Trust Society were present.

Among other things the will provided that Rs. 1200,000 in cash and about two lakhs worth of property should go to the Trust Society for purposes of charity. The Trust already possesses property worth about thirty lakhs.—A. P.

RELICS OF ANCIENT ART

ATTRACTIONS OF AJANTA CAVES

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Aug. 16.

The antiquities of the Ajanta and Ellora caves situated in Hyderabad have been attracting of late a large number of illustrious visitors such as the Viceroy, Lady Irwin, Sir William Birdwood and Sir John Thompson. This is perhaps due in a great measure to the facilities provided by the Nizam's Government for such visits.

Another distinguished visitor in the person of Lady Wilson accompanied by her three children Marjorie Wilson, Peter Wilson and David Wilson is expected on the 25th instant at Ellora Caves. Mr. G. Yazda Director of Archaeology will show her Excellency over the historical caves. —A. P.

DELHI ELECTS DR. ANSARI.

DELHI, August 16.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting has unanimously elected Dr. Ansari as President of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. —A. P.

BUGBEAR OF TILAK

REFERENCE IN TEXT BOOKS

MINISTRY LIFTS THE BAN

NAGPUR, August 16.

During the last session of the C. P. Legislative Council, a number of supplementary questions were put regarding the removal of an appreciative reference to Lokamanya Tilak which had originally been made in the general information readers. It appeared that the Education Department when it was being administered by the Governor-in-(Executive) Council had ordered the deletion of all references to Mr. Tilak, as it considered that a reference to present day politics and politicians in such books was undesirable. The present Ministry of Education reconsidered the position, and has ordered that all references to Mr. Tilak should be retained, on the ground that patriotic sentiment should be stimulated in young children.—A. P.

COMMONWEALTH BILL

CONFERENCE IN MADRAS IN SEPT.

MADRAS, August 15.

The Associated Press understands that the Commonwealth of India Bill Conference will be held at Madras early in September. —A. P.

STRIKERS STILL FIRM

NOT RESUMING WORK

BOMBAY, August 16.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Secretary, Kamgar Hithwardhak Mandal, writes to the Free Press of India to say that it is not true that the strikers of the Apollo and Manchester Mills have resumed work. He says that some of the spinners who have gone back to work had never struck work themselves and had to absent from work as the management had closed the Mills when the weavers struck work.

Mr. Joglekar adds that the strikers (weavers) are firm in their attitude and do not propose either to receive their wages for July or resume work on the three-loom wage system.—Free Press.

JUROR'S HOUSE BOMBED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Boston.—According to police report from East Milton, the home of Lewis McHardy, who was one of the Jurors in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti seven years ago, has been wrecked by explosion at night time. McHardy was away. His wife and four children were there, but they were not seriously injured, though the firemen had to extricate them from the debris.—Reuter.

DETENU SERVED WITH EXTERNMENT ORDER

RETURNS TO ALMORA

CALCUTTA, August 16.

"Forward" states that Mr. Jibanlal Chatterjee, a political detenu who was suffering from pthisis and was brought down to Calcutta for medical examination was served with an externment order on Sunday and proceeded to Almora the same day.—A. P.

AN ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

PROSPECTS OF SIMLA SESSIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 16.

The very first sitting of the Assembly promises to be unusually interesting with the prospect of an adjournment motion. Besides the Cotton Tariff Bill which will also incorporate the Government of India's latest decision to impose duty on cotton yarn and reduce that on silk yarn, there are a number of motions for the appointment of Standing Committees which will give members an opportunity to criticise Government policy on the subject.

Before any of this business is taken up, leave will be asked by Mr. K. C. Roy to move adjournment of the business of the House to consider the situation created in East Africa by the recent announcements reversing the policy contained in White Paper of 1923. Mr. Roy, it will be recalled was a member of the Colonies Committee which went over to England to make representations to the Colonial Office against the imposition of proposed disabilities of Indians in Kenya.

The White Paper of 1923 which resulted from these representations was considered to be not altogether unsatisfactory. But the Colonial Office has since been hatching proposals to disown their commitments and break a sacred pledge.

UTILISE FAMINE FUND.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S SUGGESTIONS.

NEED FOR WHOLESALE REMISSION.

JUMNA RIVER THREATENING.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel President of the Legislative Assembly gave his views in an interview regarding the measures which he thought Government should take to ease the situation in Gujerat. He was not sure how far he would be justified in expressing his views on the question, but he felt it his duty to speak out at this juncture. "An extraordinary situation" he said "calls for an extraordinary remedy. The calamity of Gujarat staggers the imgination. The numerous letters that I have been receiving day after day from all parts of Gujarat are full of piteous tales. Without Government help on a very extensive scale, the agriculturists of the devastated areas cannot be set upon their legs again, and more than this, the lower middle classes who cannot beg and would not accept charity openly seem to be the hardest hit. The supply of grain, and especially the opening of cheap grain shops appears to be the prime necessities.

REMISSION OF REVENUE.

Officials in charge of the relief operations must have imagination. Timely assurances go a great way to give heart and courage to the afflicted. The famine fund must be immediately available at such a juncture. All objections, if any, to its use must be summarily brushed aside. Not a moment should be lost in making an announcement in that behalf. I have reasons to believe that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is sympathetic in this matter; but the Government of India should give him full support in order to enable him to make the announcement that the famine fund would be available. The Government of India have, also, I understand, a famine fund, and they must at once assure the Government of Bombay that the necessary assistance will be given from that fund. The Government of Bombay should immediately issue a press communique assuring that the wholesale remission of land revenue will be granted in due course. This step would put heart into the people. Lastly, the Governor of Bombay should keep his headquarters, at least for some time in Gujarat. I do not want to say anything more at present." —A. P.

JUMNA EXPECTED TO RISE

AGRA RESIDENTS WARNED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

Reports from Gorakhpur state that owing to the Kosi river floods at Bhaptiahi two bridges between that place and Raghupur have been washed away and the branch railway line has been closed for all traffic. The line has also been breached between Bhaptiahi and Thurbitha and transhipment is impossible.

A message from Agra says that owing to heavy rains an abnormal rise is expected in the Jumna and police have duly warned all residents living alongside the river.—A. P.

SEEDS SOLD AT COST PRICE

PRANTIK SAMITIS' WORK CONTINUES

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

The Prantik Samiti sent jowar in large quantities to Nadiad, Mehmdabad and Anand. The volunteers of the Samiti are working under responsible heads in all parts and their reports are submitted to the Samiti from day to day. The Samiti has arranged to open shops at certain centres where seeds are sold at cost price. Advances are made to help the cultivators for the purchase of bullocks and implements. The demand for seeds is increasing.

MODEL VILLAGE IN GODHRA

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 16.

There was heavy rain in Godhra amounting to 5 inches 67 cents for two days ending 8 a.m. on Tuesday; Anand had two inches 70 cents for 24 hours, ending Monday morning. Heavy rains cause great anxiety specially to those whose houses have cracked in flood-affected areas. It is intended to build a model village in the place of those washed in Thasra Taluka cost being Rs. 5,000 under the supervision of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, on sanitary lines. Consultation with the Collector of Kaira is going on.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE SANCTIONS MONEY FOR SEEDS

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

The Secretary, Bombay Flood Relief Fund sends the following to the Associated Press:—

The Committee has voted Rs. 2,500 towards the sum intended for meeting the loss in the sale of seeds sustained by those tenant farmers who could not get Tagavi loans in the Jambusar and Amod Talukas in the Broach District. Of the sum of Rs. 5,000 undertaken to be paid by non-official agencies, the balance of Rs. 2,500 will presumably be paid by the Women's Committee.

LADIES CO-OPTED.

The following three members of the Women's Committee have been co-opted by the Central Fund Committee:—Mrs. E. S. Taleyarkhan, Mrs. B. P. Sabavala and Mrs. Raiji.

Rs. 2,000 have been voted for relief work in Borsad, the amount to be sent to Miss Mithiben Petit who is working there with Durbar Saheb Gopaldas.

Henceforward lists of subscriptions received will be published twice a week.

A CORRECTION.

The contribution of Rs. 8|4| in list No. 12 was from the Secretary of the Themmalapuram Union, Matunga, and not from that of Malapuram Union as published.—A. P.

BOMBAY POSTAL UNION'S SYMPATHY

At a Bombay Postal union meeting resolutions of sympathy towards the public in general in the affected parts and the Post Office and R. M. S. employees in particular were passed. The meeting appointed a committee for the collection of funds from the postal and R. M. S. employees and their unions all over the Presidency and the distribution of such funds towards relief. The list was started by the Bombay Postal Union donating a sum of Rs. 1,000/-. Funds are being collected throughout the Presidency and a very good response is being received from all quarters.—A. P.

RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE IN VANKANER

STATE ADVANCES SEEDS TO CULTIVATORS

VANKAENR, Aug. 15.

Repairs are being undertaken to the houses that had fallen as a result of the floods in these parts of Kathiawar. Nearly seventy-five per cent of the houses have been partly built and energetic steps are being undertaken to distribute relief to the distressed.

Though the 25 inches of rain has considerably damaged the cotton crop, the standing crops of Bajri and Jowar are in fair condition. As re-sowing will be necessary for producing cotton, the State is advancing seeds to the cultivators.—Free Press.

HOUSING THE REAL NEED

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 14.

The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha has started relief centres in Baroda, Anand, Dakor, Ghodasar, Kapadwan and Visnagar. Pandit Aandprya, the energetic Secretary, is busy going round visiting the affected areas. The Hindu Sabha workers are especially visiting the the untouchables and Ahangi quaters.

The workers have penetrated into the heart of talukas where there is no railway communication. Messrs. Cholashanker Chandramani Kalidas Swamirao and Shantipriyaji are doing good work. Sufficient relief has been given by various associations in shape of grains and clothes. The real need is now of housing. Public institutions like Aryakumar Ashram, Karelibagh, Baroda, which sheltered widows and orphans should be helped immediately. They have suffered seriously from the floods. The Sabha rescued two stranded Hindu widows.

BARODA'S RELIEF WORK.

PROMPT MEASURES OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

During the course of a press communique, the Revenue Department of the Baroda Government detail the plan of relief they have adopted to sufferers in the state, extracts from which are given below:—

Owing to excessive rains, in some parts of the Baroda State, in the last week of July 1927 many houses have collapsed and many persons have been rendered homeless. The Government have taken immediate and necessary steps to supply food and clothing to the destitute and disburse Tagavi loans to the needy persons. Almost all the Talukas of the Baroda District and some Talukas of the Kadi District have been reported to have been affected by this calamity.

In this connection the Government have

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"ACHIEVE INTELLECTUAL SWADESHI."

UNIVERSITY--A BROTHERHOOD OF SEEKERS.

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH.

PROF. JADUNATH SARKAR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta, said in his address at the Convocation of the Bombay University that in matters intellectual. Indians "must aspire to be a creditor nation and not eternal intellectual beggars." To this end he appealed to the Bombay University to carry on a well thought-out scheme of original research both in Arts and Science and to the Government, the Legislature and the public to support the scheme generously.

The annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees on the new graduates was held on Tuesday in the University Hall, with usual pomp and ceremony due to the occasion. H. E. The Governor of Bombay who is the Chancellor of the University came down to Bombay from Poona to preside over the academic function. The Fellows, who collected in the University Library from 5 p.m. after the arrival of the Chancellor and Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, putting on their gowns' started in a procession followed by the Ministers, Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, University Officers, the Registrar, Syndics, Deans, the Director of Public Instruction, Prof. Jadunath Sarkar and the Chancellor, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson.

When the procession entered the hall, all who were present within the university hall rose and remained standing till the Chancellor took his seat. The Chancellor then conferred the degrees upon the new graduates exhorting them in their lives and conduct to be worthy of the same, and then presented the medals to those who had topped the list in the examinations.

The Chancellor before introducing Prof. Jadunath Sarkar read the following cablegram from Sir C. H. Setalvad, vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, which he received the previous evening from London:

"In distant London my thoughts to-day are with my beloved University and the young men receiving degrees. I wish them every success in life and trust they will prove themselves worthy of their University by placing the interests of the motherland above everything and contribute towards regaining her proper place among the nations. To University, I hope this year will open a new era of greater usefulness by the passing of the new legislation and expect the State and the citizens would consider their duty and privilege to provide the necessary financial resources."

The Chancellor then in a brief speech introduced Professor Jadunath Sarkar, vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, who had all along come from Calcutta to deliver his convocational address, and said Professor Sarkar, though he was vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, for only one year had brought to that office a great knowledge as an educationist and as a scholar of research.

Prof. Sarkar who was received with deafening cheers then said:—

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

This year the University of Bombay completes the seventieth year since its foundation. It is, therefore, a point at which we can conveniently pause and examine the record of the University's work during one compact epoch, covering the full term of a man's life.

Forty years after the old order in Maharashtra had perished amidst the clash of arms, the foundations of a more glorious and enduring order were laid by the creation of the University. The grandsons of those who had conquered at Kirkee and Koregaon, Ashta and Mehidpur, threw open to the losing side the treasury of the arts and sciences of the victors and thus laid the foundation of a truer empire than arms can achieve, —an empire built upon cultural affinity, intellectual co-operation, and commonness of ideals.

WORK IN THE PAST.

The work of this University since then has been anything but a failure. It has given us a more capable and honest set of public servants than those of the preceding 'regime'. It has kindled an ardent and widespread desire for moral reform and social service. It has created a new and richer literature in our vernaculars. And our present political life has been made possible solely by this English education. In short you may rightly claim that the work of your University has been to combine that of the Renaissance and the Reformation in Europe, though on a smaller scale. The entire life and thought of the New India in which we live bears witness to the good work done by our Universities, and every thoughtful Indian is grateful for it.

Your work in the past has been great and beneficent, but it is not enough, nor is it final. After 70 years of activity on a singl line, we have now reached a point where a change of poliey has become imperatively necessary for our Universities. Indeed, the very thoroughness of the work done by them in the past has made that class of work inadequate for our future needs. Moreover the aims of University education have undergone a change in the reconstruction of Europe after the Great War. Thus, a new orientation of vision has been forced upon the Indian Universities if they are not to lag behind the progressive world.

The work already done by this University has been on the whole useful and sound, and therefore the foundations have been truly laid for the next stage of your academic growth. A new departure must be made now, and on that problem I feel it my duty to address you.

NO MORE INTELLECTUAL BEGGARY.

If it is true that knowledge is power, then we are bound also to admit that the creators of new knowledge, the makers of original research, must become the masters of those who are mere borrowers of knowledge. So long as our Universities were content with merely importing to India and diffusing among our people knowledge of various kinds which had originated in Europe,—we were intellectually a debtor nation; our best writers were mere imitators or translators. Therefore, if we wish to be self-reliant in art and science, if we wish to be independent in things of the mind, we must qualify ourselves to be givers and not merely takers; we must create and not merely import; we must aspire to be a creditor nation and not eternal intellectual beggars.

If the ever-flowing fountain of research and invention be confind to the European countries and never brought to India, then India will always remain the slave of Europe. In every generation we shall lag behind Europe; we shall be always using the arts and the arms which Europe discarded fifty years ago and holding theories which were proved obsolete there two or three generations earlier. Not only a state of war, but even a temporary obstruction of transport, or the natural desire of foreign inventors to reserve the first fruits of their research to people who can give something in return, may stop the supply of the newest knowledge and the newest appliances of civilisation from Europe to us, and then India will remain helpless and weak.

From such a degrading, such a servile condition we can raise ourselves only if we can create an independent springhead of knowledge and art in our midst and thus enable our countrymen to become the peers of the Europeans in research and discovery.

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH.

Research, or the original investigation of truth in any branch of art or science, is not a luxury or superfluous decoration in the educatoinal world. It is the indispensable condition of the best type of University teaching and of the highest development of the human intellect.

I have been all my life a college teacher, and for the last thirty years I have ceaselessly tried to do my little in the investigation of Indian history. You will permit me to appeal to this two-fold experience in impressing upon you the importance of original research not only for the sake of maintaining India's self-respect in the assembly of nations, but also for ensuring the best quality of teaching to our ordinary students.

No body who has not investigated truth for himself, nobody who has not gone through the patient and arduous discipline of original research, can critically judge the information contained in the text-books and understand its real significance; still less can he become a source of inspiration and guidance to his pupils. The mere transmitter of other people's knowledge, the lecturer who simply repeats the textbooks, is an intellectual parasite; his mind has no discriminating power, no vitality of its own. Every printed word is to him equally authoritative. On the other hand, the research scholar is an explorer of a new realm of thought. He has grappled with unknown difficulties and overcome them. He has personally handled the raw materials not of which truth is deduced. Thus his mind has acquired a higher discipline and he has gained a more intimate vision of truth than is possible for ordinary men. The secrets of science and philosophy are to him living realities, not catch-words borrowed from others and mechanically repeated. He can instinctively distinguish between the true and the false and correctly estimate the comparative value of different kinds of evidence. No University can discharge its fruntion properly unless it has this highest type of teachers among its agents.

TESTIMONY OF LORD HALDANE.

In support of this view, I cite the testimony of a Lord Chancellor of England who also distinguished himself as one of her most successful military organisers. Lord Haldane in the Final Report of the Royal Commission on the London University, truly observes:

"It is in the best interests of the University that the most distinguished of its professors should take part in the teaching of the undergraduates. . . It is the personal influence of the man doing original work in his subject which inspires belief in it, awakens enthusiasm, gains disciples. All honest students gain inestimably from association with teachers who show them something of the working of the thought of independent and original minds. As Helmholtz says, 'Any one who has once come into contact with one or more men of the first rank, must have had his whole mental standard altred for the rest of his life'. . . . University teaching aims, not so much at filling the mind of the student with facts and theories as at stimulating him to mental effort. He gains an insight into the conditions under which original research is carried out. He is able to weigh evidence, to follow and criticise argument and put his own value on authorities."

RESEARCH AND CHARACTER.

I may also point out that original research of the right type has an ennobling influence on character. He who has gained a vision of the secrets of nature and of the human mind, by his own efforts, is fearless in accepting truth; he cannot be content with popular supretitions, social conventions and political catch-words. Research workers form a brotherhood of truth-seekers all over the world, who rise above national jealousies, racial prejudices, and communal differences. The pure stream of truth discovered in her loftiest orginal source like the heaven-descended Ganges of Hindu mythology, washes away all impurities of the human mind.

In this quest of truth, there must be constant progress; there is no finality, no pause even. But this fact should not deter us from it. If eternal vigilance be the price of political liberty it is no less truly the price of national efficiency, and that price we must be prepared to pay.

A BROTHERHOOD OF SEEKERS.

Such is the imperative need of original research in the modern world. And in the promotion of research a University can do what no private individual, however rich or industrious, can accomplish. The University must build up a library of the best books and most learned journals in all related branches of study, and a laboratory complete in scientific apparatus. It must assemble under its roof the master-workers in as many branches of study as it can, and ensure their frequent meeting together and co-operation, each scholar supplying from his own branch the needs of the others, for no specialist can be the master of more than a few subjects, but requires light to be thrown on his special branch of study from all points of view. Therefore, the most fruitful and valuable research work has been done by those Universities where the professors regard themselves as a brotherhood of seekers after truth, working in concert and holding fequent consultation with one another. A place where each teacher comes only in his appointed hour, addresses his particular class of students, and then goes away, is a lecture institute and not a University in any sense of the term.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION.

It is only a central authority like a

(Continued on page 9).

ALL WAYS LEAD TO CONVOCATION.

A beautiful snap of the procession of the Chancellor and the fellows of the Bombay University. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson is third from the bottom and before him is Prof. Jadunath Sarkar who delivered the Convocation address yesterday.

The lady graduates in their sartorial swagger feeling quite easy in their new gowns. The colour of their apparel with an outward black added to the gaiety of the occasion.

A general view of the procession of the new graduates to the Convocation Hall. They seem to be an army in number.

PROF. SARKAR HONOURED

PRESENTED WITH ASIATIC SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL

It was a graceful act of H. E. the Governor to preside at a gathering of scholars in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms to pay his tribute to the eminent scholar Prof. Jadunath Sarkar. As Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Modi with a scholar's love of frankness observed, H. E. at Patron of this Society reminded him of previous Governors who were not only patrons of the Society but eminent scholars and orientalists like Sir John Malcolm who had produced a standard work. "But of course," said Dr. Jivanji Modi, "Of course, we can't expect our present Governor to be an orientalist although we hope he will continue the keen interest he has shown in the work of learned bodies and help them with material grants."

As the Goddess of Wealth and the Goddess of Learning go together according to ancient Hindu tradition so it was only proper that H. E. as the representative of a Wealthy Empire should patronise a gathering of the society of scholars. And yet as Sir Amberson Marten, the President of the Society remarked the Society receives a grant of no more than Rs. 50 a year from this representative of a Wealthy Empire! H. E. however, had difference views on the subject. The financial position of the society he said was so much better than that of the Bombay Government that it was a matter of congratulation to them that their grant had not been reduced!

CONVOCATIONAL ADDRESS.

In presenting the Campbell Memorial Medal to Professor Jadunath Sarkar, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson said:

Professor Jadunath Sarkar has laid us all, and more than all others myself, under a heavy obligation by coming over from Calcutta in order to deliver the Convocation address. We, therefore, of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, warmly appreciate the opportunity of meeting together on the conclusion of the University Convocation to welcome him here personally, and pay our tribute to him as an educationalist, and as one who has brought to the high post he occupies, not only a scholar's reputation, but a very intimate knowledge of educational theory and practice.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is, I believe, the premier, as it is the oldest, learned society in this City, and the Campbell Memorial Medal is, as the President has told us, the prize it offers every year to some one most distinguished in Oriental studies and research.

We are very happy in finding, in this year's recipient of the Medal, not only a scholar among whose works those on Aurangzeb are known so well as, perhaps the most authoritative writings on that most interesting period of Indian history, but the honorary Vice-Chancellor of our great sister University of Calcutta, whose problems are so akin to those of our own University.

Professor Sarkar, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has only conferred this Campbell Memorial Medal, since its inception, on seven distinguished Oriental scholars. You are now the eighth recipient, and, in presenting this gold medal to you on behalf of the President, Officers and Members of the Society, I offer you my most sincere and hearty congratulations, adding my own personal thanks to you for your presence here to-day, and for your encouraging and enlightened Convocation Address.

Then with warm congratulations H. E. pinned the Society's Campbell Memorial Gold Medal to Prof. Sarkar's breast, amid loud applause.

Prof. Sarkar made a short speech thanking the Society for the honour they had done him and touching on his association with the late Jame's Campbell, of whose coveted prize he was to day the proud recipient.

VOTE OF CENSURE

WILL GOVT. BE DEFEATED?

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Rugby.—The development of the political situation in the Irish Free State will be determined by the result of the vote of censure which the Labour leader Thomas Johnson will move in the Dail Eireann to-morrow. Reports from Dublin indicate that negotiations have been proceeding privately since the balance of parties was disturbed by the entry of members of De Valera's party into the Dail and it is assumed that De Valerains and Captain Redmod's National League Party will support the labour motion and secure a defeat of Government.

The "Evening News" states, however, that the result of the censure motion is uncertain owing to the attitude of some members of Capt. Redmond's party now reduced to seven by the resignation of Vincent Rice. The decision of Capt. Redmond's followers who hold the balance of power will be announced to-morrow. Meanwhile, it is stated that in the event of Johnson being invited to form an administration he will ask certain well-known Constitutionalists to enter his Cabinet in order to form a disinterest Govrnment that would concentrated upon administrative work.—B. O. W.

"ACHIEVE INTELLECTUAL SWADESHI."

(Continued from page 8.)

University that can prevent waste through the overlapping of efforts by two or more private persons carrying on the same line of research in isolation from one another. It can supply the most expert guidance and full bibliographies so as to put the workers on the right track from the very outset, instead of leaving them to blunder on to truth. And it can put libraries and laboratories to the most economical use by a wise and far-sighted division of resources. The lack of cohesion has often nullified our private efforts in the past. The organised public pursuit of research will yield better fruit.

These are the necessary conditions of research, and though they cannot be a substitute for individual genius in the worker, they can help genius to produce the best results.

In this appeal I have drawn on my life's experience in the original investigation of history. But let me assure you that scientific research needs organisation and co-operative effort in the degree as historical inquiry. It is even more important to us from the economic point of view. The immense natural resources of our country are running to waste for want of the scientific exploration and utilisation of them on modern lines. Scientific research, if carried on here as wisely and as strenuously as in Germany, would immensely increase the wealth of our country and amply repay the expenditure of State funds.

Research is not an impossibility in India, it need not be a sham here. There are two men still in our midst who have proved that India can give to Europe in science and philosophy truths of the highest value to mankind. What a Jagadish Chandra Bose or Rabindra Nath Tagore has done, their fellow-countrymen can do if they get the necessary opportunity.

BOMBAY'S RESOURCES.

It is for that opportunity, it is for the organisation and endowment of research at the University of Bombay that I plead with your Government and the leading men of your Presidency. If the plans are laid in advance with care and forethought and modified from time to time in the light of experience, then there is no reason why the pursuit of research should be a very costly undertaking or that it should exhaust the financial resources required for other branches of education. In this Presidency you have races of people not inferior to any other in India in intelligence industry and devotion to ideals. You have a large number of sound scholars of the old type and even some research students working on a small scale and in isolation from one another. In the wealth and variety of historical linguistic and ethnological materials of all kinds,—as well as in the natural resources on which the scientist must work,—you are surpassed by no province in India and equalled by few. The first thing needed now is your full admission of the truth that your University will stagnate if you do not henceforth embark on the new policy of the advancement of human knowledge by direct research. The second thing needful is the organisation of that research.

For this latter work, the wisest guidance must be sought, regardless of its cost. It is cheaper in the long run to consult the best experts than to launch on a scheme framed by amateurs and arm-chair theorists. Above all, you require a devoted and sagacious leader to give unity to your activities, overcome the initial difficulties as they arise from day to day, and pursue the deal with unceasing vigour. Your Legislature must be convinced that the endowment of research is a national duty and it will be easy to persuade the Legislature if your enlightened public set an example by private benefactions to the University of Bombay, as the public have done to Calcutta and Lucknow, Benares and Aligarh. The State grants to these Universities are very large, and Bombay's case for a similar generous treatment by the State is equally strong.

CAUTION.

The public may rest assured that with so many shrewd business men among the leaders of your society and strict public watch over the University's affairs, it will be impossible in Bombay at least for any fraud to be practised in the name of high research, or that full value in the form of work done will not be secured in return for the money that you may spend on orginal investigation by your students and teachers. I know that there is a prevailing distrust about the genuineness and real value of much that passes for research in India. But it will disappear if your University is wise enough to maintain a reasonable proportion in the distribution of its energies and finances, so that a sound general education is enforced in its colleges and at the same time original research is promoted at the centre of the University on a few branches which are chosen with careful reference to your men and money power. Do not attempt too many things at the same time, do not attempt what is beyond your means and above all do not neglect and ruin the foundations of your educational system in the attempt to gild and beautify its roof and dome.

INTELLECTUAL SWADESHI.

The intellectual resurrection of Indian is the supreme ideal of the Indian nationalist. And in realising this ideal, our Universities must play the leading part. This is a duty which they cannot any longer ignore without failing to justify their existence in the changed world or to-day. They must no longer be glorified schools, mere workshops for turning out clerks and school masters, mechanics and overseers, translators and copyists. They must in future add to the world's stock of knowledge. They must achieve intellectual Swadeshi, instead of clothing our people's minds with garments imported from Europe. Is political Swaraj possible, can Swaraj last if given by others, in a country which eternally looks up to foreign lands for all additions to human knowledge, for all new discoveries in medicine an science for all new inventions in the mechanical arts and the accessories of civilised life, and for every leap forward of the human mind in its quest of truth?

Your beautiful city is rightly called the Gate of India. May it establish its claim to be remembered as the gate through which new light dawns on India, nay more, passes beyond our shores to illuminate and vivify the world outside! Such is the true Indian patriot's vision. Let the Bombay public make it a reality.

EXHORTATION TO GRADUATES.

To the new graduates of this University, I have only a short message to deliver: never forget your rich inheritance, never be unworthy of the glorious opportunity which the teaching and traditions of this University have given to you. Remember that your names are inscribed as the latest recruits in the same golden book which enshrines the names of Telang and Ranade, Bhandurkar and Rajwade, and see that your life and conduct are worthy of such a noble brotherhood. By the education you have received, the treasuries of Eastrn and Western wisdom have been freely opened to you. Consider your past life as only a preparation for further self-improvement and the achievement of a higher destiny for your individual selves and your countrymen in general. The world of action seldom gives its highest prizes to the most gifted in intellect or the purest in character. But that need not make us repine, that need not make us give up the strugle. The heroic soul seeks only opportunities for exerting itself, for daring, and for making its endeavour, and does not look for the material fruits of that endeavour. Let the graduates of the University arm themselves against the world with this eternal lesson of the Bhagabat Gita.

The Convocation was then dissolved.

ASSEMBLY TO LEAD

SIR H. GOUR'S SUGGESTION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, ML.A., who passed Delhi en route Simla, interviewed regarding the Statutory Commission, said: The Commission would shortly visit us and the Assembly will naturally devote some time to the question. I have suggested to some of my friends to draw up a memorandum embodying the views of members of the Legislative Assembly, as a similar memorandum was drawn on reforms last time, known as the "Memorandum of the nineteen". Members of the Assembly should give the country a lead on the subject of further reforms.

Asked about his views on the personnel of the Royal Commission, he said: I think the personnel should consist of men in whom public feel confidence. The Commission which is to settle our constitution for all time, would not be too bulky even if it comprises of 16 or 20 members, of whom four must be from the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

MEAGRE INADEQUATE AND DISAPPOINTING

(Continued from page 7.)

mohandas thought the handloom industry would in no way be affected.

Sir Manmohandas regretted that the weaving mills would not get any benefit at all by this measure. In his opinion they will continue to suffer through foreign competition as they do now. He remarked that the Government had not considered the case from the point of view of unfair competition of Japan and other countries. Since the Government justified protection to yarn on the ground of employment of woman labour in Japan, he submitted that the same argument applied to the production of cloth. The Government had not given any reason why protection should not be extended to cloth. To his mind it was most essentially needed. He hoped that as a result of debates in both the Houses of the Indian Legislature on this subject, the Government would see their way to revise their decision and give protection to cloth also until the cause of the present unfair competition were removed.

DISAPPOINTING PROPOSALS.

A PROMINENT SHARE BROKER'S VIEW.

The fresh proposals by the Government in regard to protection for the cotton industry are disappointing. This was the view expressed by a prominent share broker. As an effect of the same values of cotton mills shares ruled easy yesterday. There is no protection to cloth whatsoever, the share broker added, and local mills are turning out only on a small proportion of the counts of yarn affected. The fresh proposals are likely to effect 20s, 30s and 40s cents. Importation of these counts represents 75 per cent. from Japan and 25 per cent. from England, thus it is likely to tell slightly on Japanese yarn. Artificial silk yarn, which is purely a sort of wool pulp, will be somewhat cheaper. This may appear a little relief but so far the cloth is not favoured by the consumers as it does not last long. Several new items have been added to the list of mills stores which are extmpt fromduty. Some roller skins are manufactured in the Madras Presidency, which will be adversely affected, owing to the proposed reduction in the duty.

REVISION OF TEXTILE DECISION.

SIR SETHNA URGES PERSISTENT AGITATION.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" in regard to the latest decision of the Government of India on the subject of protection to cotton mill industry said:—

All honour to Mr. H. P. Mody, the able chairman of the Millowners' Association for the strong fight he put up and which has now resulted in a revision of the decision that the Government of India has arrived at some weeks back in regard to what help might be given to the cotton mill industry. If we congratulate Mr. Mody, we have greater reason to congratulate Government on the courage they have displayed on this occasion

As a rule, Government adhere to their decisions, whether right or wrong, presumably on the score of prestige, and it is, therefore, that the country reason to be grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Hon. the Commerce Member, for not only giving a patient hearing to the Millowners' Association, but also for acknowledging the justice of their claim.

The reduction by half in the present 15 per cent of rate of duty charged on artificial silk and the inclusion of bobbins, etc., amongst the duty free articles will be of some help. All this might have been well left alone if only the duty on imported cloth was fixed at a higher rate. Government have not yet chosen to do so and in the 'communique' now issued, they say full reasons have been given in their reply to the Millowners' Association. We must await this letter.

PERSISTENT EFFORTS STILL REQUIRED.

Government contended that the 11 per cent duty on imported cloth was sufficient protection to weaving mills in India. If that were so in respect of cloth, the Millowners urged that there was very little protection in the case of yarn where the duty was only 5 per cent. Government appear to have recognised the force of this contention and have decided to impose a specific duty of 1 1|2 anna per pound on all imported yarn or 5 annas 'ad valorem' duty which ever is greater. It cannot be denied that this enhanced duty will prove of help to spinning mills and also to such weaving mills as do not use up all the yarn that they spin. The majority of the weaving mills, however, use up in their cloth the bulk of the yarn they produce. Their position will continue about the same and it is very necessary that persistent efforts should yet be made to get Government to realise that weaving mills should be protected as much as spinning mills and which can only be secured by an enhancement in the duty on imported cloth as is prayed for by all who are interested in the cotton mill industry in this country.

MILLOWNERS TO MEET TO-DAY

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association is meeting this afternoon to consider Government's proposals.

GOVT. DECISIONS.

TEXT OF GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The fololwing is the text of the communique announcing the Government of India's decision on the question of the protection for the cotton industry:—

In a resolutin dated the 7th June, 1927, the Government of India announced their decisions on the recommendations of the Cotton Textile Tarif Board. They agreed to the removal of the import duties on certain classes of machinery and mill stores, but they were unable to accept (a) the proposal of the majority of the Board for the payment of a bounty to encourage the spinning of finer counts of yarn, (b) the proposal of Mr. Noyce, that a differential duty of 4 per cent. should be imposed on imports of yarn from Japan in addition to the revenue duty of five per cent., and (c) the proposed increase in the duty on piecegoods from 11 to 15 per cent. on imports from all countries, (as recommended by the majority) or on imports from Japan only as recommended by Mr. Noyce).

A strong representation against these three decisions was submitted by a Conference of representatives of the cotton mill industry in India, and subsequently the claims of the industry for protection were placed before the Government of India at an interview between the Commerce Member and the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association at Bombay, and by a Deputation of the Mill-owners, which was received by His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla. This deputation also asked for certain additions to the list of articles of machinery and mill stores which it is proposed to exempt from the duty. The Government of India have most carefully considered all that has been urged by the millowners, and have reviewed the decisions to which exception was taken, with a desire to take such further steps as were possible to assist the industry, where that could be done without sacrifice of principles, and with due regard to the interests of India as a whole. They have found it impossible to approve either the proposed bounty on the spinning of finer counts of yarn, or the differential duty against Japan, but have come to the conclusion that the cotton spinning industry can fairly claim additional assistance. The Tariff Board found that the unfair advantage enjoyed by Japanese spinning mills owing to night work by women was 10 per cent. of the selling price at the time they reported, whereas the existing revenue duty is only 5 per cent. They found also that Japanese competition was most intense in respect of the counts of yarn from 31 to 40, and that the unfair advantage of a mill spinning an average of 32s was 16.55 pies per pound. It appears from these figures that a specific duty of one and ahalf annas per pound would neutralise the unfair competition of Japanese mills at the point where that competition is most injurious to the Indian cotton spinning industry.

BILL BEFORE LEGISLATURE.

The Government of India have therefore decided to bring before the legislature a Bill providing that, up to the 31st March, 1930, the duty on cotton yarn, irrespective of the country from which it is imported, should be one and a half annas a pound or five per cent. ad valorem, whichever is the higher. The effect will be that the duty will be leviable on all imported yarn at the rate of one and a half annas per pound, unless its value exceeds Rs. 1-14-0 per pound, in which case the duty will be 5 per cent. ad valorem. For protective purposes, a specific duty is always preferable to an ad valorem duty, which varies with the price, and is apt to give inadequate protection when the price is low, and excessive protection, when the price is high. Under the Japanese factory law, night work by women will be prohibited fr 1st July 1929, and it is expected that all yarn produced by mills employing women on night work will be off the market before 30th March 1930. The Government of India have considered the effect of the one and a half anna duty on the handloom industry, and their re-examination of this question has satisfied them that the consequences are not likely to be very serious. The price of the finer counts of yarn will be increased little or not at all while, on the other hand, in respect of counts up to 30s, the direct Japanese competition is negligible, and total imports are less than one-half per cent. of the Indian production. The price of such yarn must be determined largely by internal competition, and it is quite uncertain to what extent, if at all, the price will be increased. The bulk of the imports from Japan are of medium counts, from 31 s to 40s and here, the price may be raised to the full extent of the duty. The total consumption of this class of yarn is about 50 million pounds a year, and if the handloom industry is assumed to take half of this quantity, it represents less than 10 per cent of the handloom consumption of yarn. The Government of India are anxious, however, to do whatever is possible to minimise the burden on the handloom industry, and with this object, and also to facilitate the diversification of mill production, they have decided to include in the proposals to be placed before the Legislature the reduction from 15 to 7-1|2 per cent. of the duty on artificial silk yarn, which is being used in increasing quantities both by handloom weavers and by the cotton mills.

CONCESSIONS TO MILL-OWNERS.

After considering the representations of mill-owners, the Government of India have also decided to include in the list of machinery and mill stores to be exempted from duty bobbins and pirns, picking sticks, roller skins and roller cloth, clearer cloth and sizing flannel. They are also endeavouring to word the definition of the dyes to be exempted from duty in such a way as to cover all coal tar derivatives used in dyeing. This is a point to which the mill-owners attached importance.

The Government of India have carefully considered all that has been urged in favour of a higher duty on piecegoods, but their review of this question has not led them to modify their original conclusion. They are osatisfied that apart from the unfair advantage of Japanese mills, no ground for protection or safeguarding has been established, and they cannot ignore the fact that the unfair advantage is already nestralised by the existing 11 per cent. duty. They cannot therefore agree that a safeguarding duty should be added to the revenue duty, or that the duty should be increased on other grounds. The reasons for this decision have been explained at greater length in a separate letter addressed to the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.—A.P.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

Commeting on Government of India's revised decision regarding protection to cotton industry, the "Hindu" says that the decision is a recognition of hard facts, but whether these concessions will prove as satisfactory as they look on paper, time alone will poove.

The "Swarajya" says, "One sinister plan unfolds itself from all this. Government presumably under the sway of imperial interests is unprepared to offend Japan for the sake of Indian industry, but it has no compunction to take advantage of the sentiments against Japan so as to keep out for ever the possibility of protection against Lancashire. Indian mill agents will only be inviting ruin, if they feel satisfied with the benefit to the Industry offered by Government."—Free Press.

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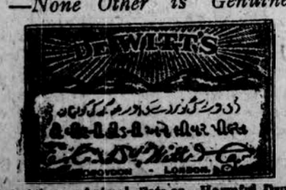

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PROTECTION FOR MILLS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ties. That Nibs, Pencils, Holders, Envelopes, Penknives, and Printing Paper not only of 75 per cent efficiency but of 105 per cent efficiency are available in India is known but to a few. Only a small portion of Mills is cognisant of the fact that most of their requirements can be very easily met in India. This knowledge it is necessary to bring home to most of our countrymen; and unless this spade work is done in detail and with patience, no Swadeshi propaganda can bear fruits.

The next important step will be the distribution of Swadeshi goods, Swadeshi stores, co-operative if possible, are the best agencies. But there are two dangers ahead. If they are private companies like some of them in Bombay they turn to profiteering with the result that the interests of the producers are not protected, and the movement receives a further set back by the consumers again beginning to prefer foreign articles. If the stores are run as public institutions either by Congress Committees or other bodies, the result is, there is no strict supervision, account are not properly kept and the concerns have to be liquidated with a heavy loss. I know of two such stores. The greatest possible care must be taken to distribute Swadeshi goods throughout the country.

IMPROVE THE LOT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

I cannot lay too great an emphasis in this connection on the fact that the agriculturists form the majority of the population of India; and as they have yet not taken to luxuries, they are still the greatest users of Swadeshi products. The Congress must therefore try its level best to improve the condition of the cultivators. Rather than having a Labour party within its fold, let it have a peasants' party. Labour-I mean Factory Labour-forms but a small fraction of the population. It is true it lives in big towns and is easily approachable. It is also true that it exercises some sort of voting influence. But it is susceptible to exploitation. It is not merely the Millowners who exploit labour. Some of the lawyer politicians who have no experience even of factory life know very well how to exploit Labour for their own ends. I have to say nothing harsh against them. When they are trying to awaken them to their rights, let them also awaken them to their duties. Let even the Labour leaders know that there is room not only for efficiency, but also for patriotism in any work that we have got to do. Let every Millowner and let every Labourer realize this supreme fact that each is working not for his selfish ends merely-but for the country, for Mother India. When this self-realization dawns upon us, then Labour will not have been exploited in vain.

BETTER PRODUCAION AND BETTER SALE.

This is not exactly a digression. I want the Congress to unite the Peasants to make them strong and to make them contented. If better production and better sale can be arranged for them they will afford such protection to all of us as no Government on earth can. It is a problem sufficient to engross the attention of the best of our Congress leaders. Only let them not make the mistake once more of approaching this problem from the Western view point. Bigger holdings? Well, they are a shibboleth; and just as you now repent for having destroyed the cottage spindles and looms by substituting in their place the Mills, even so one day you will repent for having destroyed the peasant proprietors of India for creating Zamindars and landlords. It will bring impoverishment in its train. What we want is contentment and that is possible by a more equitable distribution of wealth. How you can achieve this is a question to be solved by our best brains.

I have said enough in these three articles. I can only summarize by saying in conclusion that the Indian cultivator is our best patron, and therefore his condition must be improved; that this is only possible by an extensive and intensive Swadeshi movement; that the Mill agents must themselves resolve to use for their Mills as well as for personal use all articles, as far as possible, of Swadeshi make; and that both the masters and the men must be fired by the spirit of patriotism. When these things are attempted there is nothing which the united efforts of the agriculturist consumers, Capitalists and Labourers cannot achieve. May I add, where there is a will there is a way?

(Concluded).

In a communication to the Associated Press the Olympic Games Committee (1928) Amsterdam, announce that the Directors of the Belgian Railways has decided to allow to competitors of all nationalities in the Olympic Games in 1928, a reduction of 35 per cent. on all through-tickets.—A. P.

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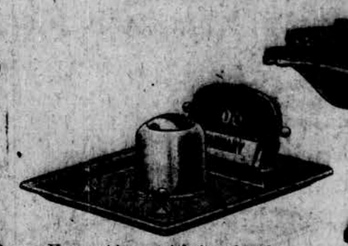
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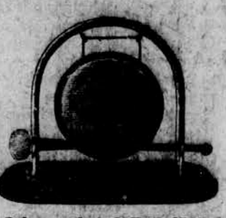
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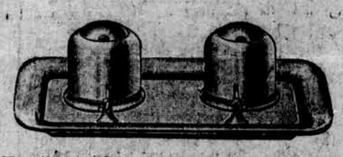
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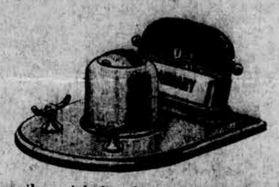
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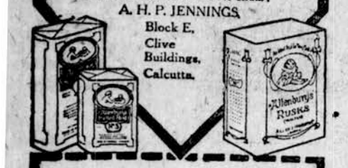

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UTILISE FAMINE FUND.

(Continued from page 7.)

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Relief to Homeless—Persons rendered houseless were allowed the following concessions:—

(a) Government trees free of charge. (b) Earth, sand, Kankar, free of charge. (c) Arrangements made to provide building materials from Government forests at reduced prices. (d) The condition of procuring permits for building houses, from municipalities, Vishista Panchayats and Village Panchayets suspended.

Government have also asked for reports from local officers about the extent and nature of losses caused by this catastrophe and ordered the local officers to acquaint villagers with the concessions.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT'S WORK.

Sums for free distribution of food and clothing among the destitutes were immediately allotted to all the Talukas and the local officers informed by telegrams. More funds were placed at the disposal of the Subas for this purpose in accordance with Government Orders.

The Baroda Prant Suba was informed of the sanction of Rs. 25,000, immediately who allotted the sums required to the Talukas under him according to their requirements. Afterwards more funds were placed at his disposal. In all Rs. 25,000 were allotted to Baroda Prant for Tagavi and Rs. 1,00,000 to the Kadi Prant.

The local Revenue Officers were ordered to constantly move in villages under them and give immediate relief to the distressed.

Finding that the Local Revenue officers will not be able to bring under proper control the present situation, Naib Sar Suba, Naib Punchayat Adhikari and other officers from the Sar Suba office, were sent to various Talukas to make inquiries and give immediate relief and Tagavi to the needy persons.

In order to facilitate the work of rebuilding the fallen houses, information about persons ready to avail themselves of the concessions is asked for from the Talukas on the following two points:—

(1) Government intends to spend from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 on each house to be built by the Punchayats for poor persons on condition that half of this sum will have to be repaid to Government in 15 years in 15 instalments with 4½ per cent. as interest, the remaining half being free gift by way of help to the person concerned.

(2) Other persons will get loans from Government for rebuilding houses, with 4½ per cent. interest through the Societies organized specially for rebuilding houses fallen during the calamity caused by the enormous floods. These loans will be repaid in 15 years in fifteen instalments.

SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The following is a list of donations received for Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	8,94,594	9	5
"Idler" (Rs. 10)	10	0	0
S. M. Mandoli, Esq.	1	0	0
"Idler"	52	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Palitana	500	0	0
Messrs. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. part proceeds of sale of visitors pass during June 1927	275	0	0
Khan Bahadur Jam Kambhu	5,000	0	0
The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., Workmen's welfare fundy	5,000	0	0
The Young Men's Bhora Association	1,000	0	0
H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal	5,000	0	0
Further instalment of Sunday collections at the churches of Diocese of Damaun in Bombay through Mons. S. O. Xvier, Administrator of the Diocese	100	0	0
Harogavandas Jeevandas, Esq.	250	0	0
The Gymkhana Lodge 3796 E. C.	100	0	0
From the Annual Medical Ball 1927 (through Mr. B. X. Rego.)	100	0	0
Messrs. the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. Part proceeds of sale of visitors passes during July 1927	325	0	0
Total	9,12,307	9	5
Amount promised but not yet received Rs.	55,000/		

All Donations, however small, will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

CENSURE MOTION DEFEATED

PROCEEDINGS IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

After a heated debate lasting two hours, the special requisition meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held this evening rejected by 47 votes to 16, Mr C. C. Biswas's motion recording a protest against the Mayor's action in adjourning last Tuesday's meeting of the Corporation without assigning any reason for doing so.—A. P.

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AYURVEDA AND SURGEON GENERAL HOOTEN.

(Continued from page 6.)

on the human mody. Though Doctors have studied the latter, they have not done the former. A drug may be specific for the cause, yet not specific for the disease, for human body is something different from the laboratory test tubes (Drugs, says Sajous, should be studied from the endocrine point of view).

TWO CARDINAL ERRORS.

"The two cardinal errors of orthodox medicine are the classification of disease and the classification of drugs. A particular set of symptoms is held to constitute a definite disease with a rather narrow margin of "Atypical cases". A definite name is given and it is hoped to find a drug which will be specific for that disease "typical and atypical cases" alike. Every clinician knows that test book symptom combinations are rarely found. The same etiological factor is present in both typical and atypical cases, yet the symptom complexes are different; how then can one expect to cure the disease by the same drug? The Doctors take into account the seed only ignoring the soil. Hence they miserably fail in attaining the result desired.

"They have not yet learnt to classify drugs, for they take into account their physical and chemical properties. To use them curatively you have to study an action which is neither chemical nor physical but specific to the vital force in the organism. In other words, drugs to be successfully used for cure must be studied from sympathetico endocrinological or tridosha point of view.

"If man were merely a physico-chemical entity the study in orthodox ways might have been sound. To study how drugs act in the human body and not in a test tube or in the body of animal is the A.B.C. of medicine which Doctors have not learnt as yet".

We will be thankful to learn what our friends say in answer to this challenge by a Britisher and a Medical man.

Allopathy will attain better success when it studies medicine and drugs from the sympathetico-endocrine point of view (the view of the soil and not that of the seed alone) which is the same as the point of view of our ancient Ayurveda. The whole edifice of modern Allopathy is slowly tumbling down and requires re-building from its very foundation.

EXPULSION OF FRONTIER HINDUS

MR. KELKAR INTERVIEWED

DELHI, Aug. 16.

On his way to Simla, Mr. N. C. Kelkar was interviewed at Delhi by a representative of the Free Press of India. He said the news regarding the forced expulsion of Hindus from the Frontier was very distressing. He said the action of the Muslims on the Frontier would set an example for Hindus to deal with Muslim minorities in other provinces. He would not suggest that Hindus should adopt the same unholy methods of the Msslims, but he was sure the treatment meted out by the Muslims of the rontier to their Hindu brothern would make clear the angle from which Hindu-Muslim relations should be viewed. —Free Press.

MEETING OF BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS OF IMPERIAL BANK

SIR P. THAKURDAS RE-ELECTED MEMBER OF LOCAL BOARD

The seventh Local General meeting of the Local shareholders of the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India was held on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Purshotamdas presiding.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE.

In his opening remarks, Sir Purshotamdas paid a glowing tribute to Sir Norcott Warren, the managing Governor of the Bank, who is retiring in a few months. Continuing he said he would endorse the remarks made by the general meeting of shareholders held in Calcutta that Sir Narcott Warren was the Grand Old Man" of Indian banking Sir Narcott was retiring after a valuable service of 42 years. Sir Purshotamdas could not speak too highly of the great services rendered by the retiring managing Governor to the Imperial Bank of India in particular and to Indian banking in general.

Sir Purshotamdas then made a touching reference to the death of Sir Mackenzie Ross who was, for many years, a member of the Board.

MEMBERS RE-ELECTED.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. F. C. Annesley were then re-elected members of the Local Board and the proceedings of the meeting came to a close.

RECRUITMENT OF OFFICERS

MADRAS M. L. C.'S TO MOVE ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

It is understood members of the different parties in the Madras Legislative Council nitend moving an adjournment of the House to draw attention of the Government to the failure in following the principles of communal Government Order by the various departments including the High Court in the matter of recruitment of officers.—Free Press.

SCURRILOUS ATTACKS ON PROPHETS

MUSLIMS AND M. MAHOMED ALI'S DRAFT SECTION.

DELHI, Aug. 16.

A meeting of Mussalmans was held last night to consider Maulana Mahomed Ali's draft Section 297A, whereby it is sought to make scurrilous writings against prophets and saints an offence punishable by three years imprisonment and fine. Only three members of the Assembly attended, namely, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Nawab Mohd Ismail and Maulana Mohammad Shafi. It was decided that Moslem lawyers of the country should also be consulted.

The meeting resolved to invite fifty Moslem leaders from the different provinces to come to Simla to consider the draft on August 28th, and after amendments if necessary, to submit the proposal to the Government with a view to have it passed during this session as an official measure. The selected leaders include Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Mohd Shafi, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulah, Dr. Kitchlu, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, and Khwaja Hasan Nizami.—A. P.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

RESULTS OF N. U. T. (LONDON) EXAMINATION.

The following are the successful candidates who passed the Examination of the National Union of Teachers (London) held in April last:—

B. C. Abhyankar, Advanced Book-keeping and Commercial Law, First Class in both. V. H. Deshpande, Advanced Book-keeping and Commercial Law, First Class in both. Y. H. Shende, Advanced Book-keeping and Commercial Law, First Class in Book-keeping and second class in Law. B. P. Bhat, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class. H. K. Buch, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class. K. K. Desai, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class. R. B. Dubash, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class, N. B. Mistry, Advanced Book-keeping and Commercial Law, Second Class in both. K. K. Menon, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class. M. V. Naidu, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class. J. R. Nanji, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class. D. M. Oke, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class, V. G. Pathare, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class. D. E. Pagare, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class, P. D. Shah Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class R. V. Subramanium, Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class, J. H. Teot. Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class, S. Visvanath. Advanced Book-keeping, Second Class.

The result works out at 79 per cent in Advanced Book-keeping and 100 per cent. in Law.

JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Company Ltd., held on Tuesday afternoon, at the registered office of the company at Laxmi building, and presided over by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the following extraordinary resolution was passed:

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and N. M. Rajji be appointed Liquidators jointly and severally for the purpose of such winding up."

A Chittagong message says:—"The Governor of Bengal accompanied by Lady Jackson visited the Chittagong Hospital and laid the foundation stone of the proposed medical school."—A. P.

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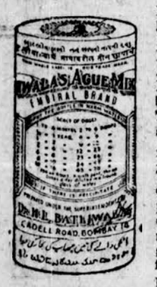

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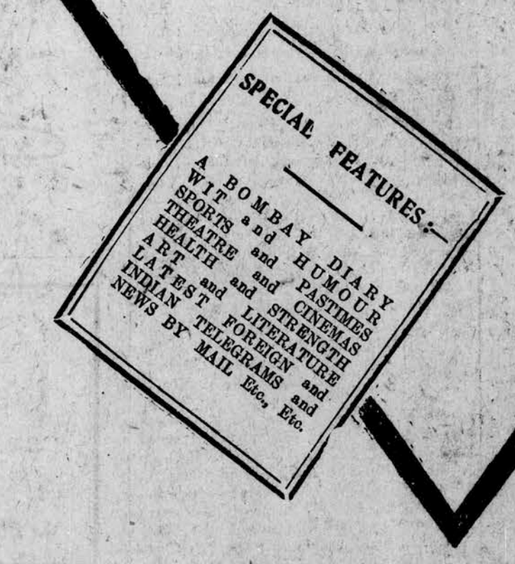

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